BARGAIN BASEMENT.
200 dz. Willow Waste Paper Baskets, round and square, worth up to $1.00........ 15c
200 $1.25 Wick Oil Stoves........ 47c
250 $4.00 Gasoline Stoves, double burner, none better........ $2.49
5 and 6 ft. Step Ladders at........ 22c
50 feet Garden Hose, complete with couplings........ $1.98
VERY SPECIAL.
Screen Wire—All colors, the best make, any quantity, per square foot........ 1c
Good House Broom for........ 6c
50 dz 50c Etched and Fluted Gas Globes 19c
doz 20c Gold Band, China Fluted Coffee Cups and Saucers (like cut) per pair, 6c
25c Genuine Cut Glass Salts and Peppers heavy silver plated tops, at........ 12c
$22 Dinner Sets, genuine Ridgeways English porcelain enameled, with gold lines, including soup tureen, 115 pieces at........ $9.75
20 $12 Am. China Dinner Sets, gold lined and decorated, 100 pieces........ $5.98
50 $3.49 Chamber Sets, entirely new shape, large size........ $1.98
50 more barrels of these Flint Engraved Tumblers, worth 10c, at........ 2½c
20 Cases Lemonade Straws, full size, per bundle........ 9c
TRUNKS—100 more flat top Canvas Covered Trunks, double iron bound, iron bottom, hard-wood strips all around, deep set-up tray, with covered hatbox—a good $3.00 trunk at.... $1.75
BABY CARRIAGES—50 more of these stylish and handsome BABY CARRIAGES, with fine Reed Body, Removable Cushions, and Patent Brake, upholstered in Satin Russe, with silk plush roll and parasol with ruffle edge—a good $10.00 Carriage Monday at........ $5.95
New Wheels for Little People
They are the talk of the city. Girls' "Perfection" Tricycle for 1896, with new adjustable seat and Natural Walking Motion, Rattan seat, upholstered in corduroy, manufactured exclusively for us........ $3.95
The New "Star" Velocipede,
With Adjustable Spring Saddle—will last a boy several seasons—enameled in maroon, the strongest Velocipede made, at........ $1.45
Groceries.
We will sell you cheaper—quality considered—than any house in Chicago, and with an addition of Twenty New Delivery Wagons our facilities for prompt delivery are unexcelled.
Flour — Washburn's Superlative Patent or Pillsbury XXXX, brl. 44c
Cottolene, Cotosuet, or Supreme Shortening, per lb........ 5¼c
Choice Boiled Ham, per lb........ 11c
Potatoes—Choice Burbanks, per bushel sack........ 22c
Cooked Corned Beef, Armour's or Fairbank's, 2-lb cans, per can........ 14c
Blue Back Mackerel, 5lb. cans, per can........ 7c
Keiller's Dundee Marmalade, per jar........ 15c
Deviled or Potted Ham and Tongue, with key, ½-lb. can—per can........ 8c
Vinegar, pure cider or white wine, per 1 gal. jug........ 10c
Deviled or Potted Ham and Tongue, with key, ¼ lb.can 4c
Root Beer Extract, equal to Hires', per bottle........
Sardines, domestic, in oil, 2 cans.. 5c
Onions or Piccalilli, pints each........
Tea—Lipton's No. 1, per 1-lb. can... 31c
Catsup, Aunt Sarah's, full pints each........
Tea—Finest quality, Japan Siftings, per lb........ 9c
Crosse and Blackwell's Imported Pickles, fresh new goods, qts. 42c, pints........ 24c
Tea—An exceptionally high grade B. F. sun dried Japan Tea, for Monday 5 lbs. $1. lb. 21c
Dr. Price's or Royal Baking Powder, 1 lb. can........ 35c
Coffee—Try our English Breakfast Java and Mocha, 4 lbs. $1.00, per lb........ 25c
Baker's German sweet chocolate, per lb. 19c, per cake........
Coffee — for strength and flavor M. B. & Co. "Special" has no equal—3½ lbs. $1.00, per lb........ 30c
Brooks' Breakfast Cocoa, ½ lb. cans
Colman's English Mustard, ¼ lb. tins........
Sugar—H. and E. Granulated, per lb........ 5c
Lubin's Olive Oil, quarts........ 10c
Ammonia FFFF, ½ gallon bottle........ 11c
Ham — Small California, Armour's or Morris' per lb........ 5c
Solid Meat Tomatoes, per can........
Choice Early June Peas, per can........
Ham—N. Morris' Matchless, per lb........ 9c
Choice Sweet Sugar Corn, can........
Bacon—N. Morris' Matchless, per lb........ 7c
Sapolio, Morgan's, per bar........ 5¼c
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Guinness' Stout, per bottle........ 11c
California Table Claret, 3 years old, qt. bottle........ 15c
California Port or Sherry, 3 years old, qt. bottle........ 17c
California Blackberry Brandy, 3 years old, qt........ 17c
Cantrell & Cochran's Imported Ginger Ale, per bot. 11c
Blue Grass Kentucky Bourbon, 3 years old, per qt........ 45c
Old Cognac Brandy, years old, qt........ 55c
Imperial California Champagne, bottle........ 27c
...D & Co. M&B

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 132. MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO AND ON TRAINS.

KIPLING IN A SNARL.

Rudyard and His Brother-in-Law Have a Wordy War.

ENDS WITH AN ARREST.

Beatty Balestier Threatens to Chastise the Author.

HELD FOR HEARING TUESDAY

Family Troubles at the Bottom of the Disturbance.

KIPLING CALLED A TALE-BEARER.

Brattleboro, Vt., May 10.—[Special.]—Rudyard Kipling has had his brother-in-law, Beatty S. Balestier, arrested for threatening to do him bodily injury. Balestier is at large on $300 bail until Tuesday, when the case will be heard by Justice Newton.

One result is that this community of quiet, well-to-do New England people has by far the most interesting morsel of gossip that it has enjoyed for a decade.

The arrest was made yesterday afternoon when Kipling drove down from his $50,000 country seat, known as the "Naulahka," situated about three miles from this village, and before the officers of justice swore to a complaint charging in substance that Beatty S. Balestier, his wife's only brother, had on the previous Wednesday in the highway leading to the village, used exceedingly hard and indecent words and threatened a severe bodily assault. In actual words the complaint was more formal, but this was the substance.

As a result a warrant was issued for the brother-in-law's arrest, and Sheriff Starkey, who weighs something over 200 pounds, went to the house of Balestier, only a few rods from "The Naulahka," and the two returned to Brattleboro.

Proceedings at the Hearing.

The warrant which had been issued by State's-Attorney Pitts, or upon his request, was returnable before William S. Newton, who for nearly half a century has been the Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace of this quiet town. There was only a preliminary hearing. Kipling was present and represented by Col. Kittredge Haskins. Balestier, the defendant, was also there and he was represented by George R. Hitt. The plea of "not guilty" was entered and the time for the hearing was set for next Tuesday morning. Bail was fixed by the venerable magistrate at $300, but notwithstanding the fact that there is supposed to be an estate of something like $1,000,000 in the Balestier family, no one at the time was consumed with eagerness to be the surety for the young man. Doubtless, however, some one could have been found to give bonds if a search had been made.

It was then that Mr. Kipling, notwithstanding his complaint, stepped forward and offered to become the surety for his brother-in-law rather than have him go to jail. This was not at all pleasing to young Balestier and he declined any assistance from his famous relative by marriage. It was arranged that Balestier should be given his liberty on his own recognizance in the sum set.

Trial Will Be Spicy.

It looks as if the hearing on Tuesday would be very spicy. Both men say there will be a bitter contest, but it would not be at all surprising if the scandal that has been caused already should cause the proceedings to be smothered.

There are various reports as to what has caused the bad blood. One is that when the Kipling mansion was being erected Balestier, acting as agent during the absence of Mr. Kipling, caused the Kipling sewer to run onto the land of his own farm for fertilizing purposes, but that later on Balestier ordered Kipling to remove it.

The second and more probable story is to the effect that the dispute grows out of stories which the brother-in-law alleges have been circulated by Mr. Kipling. Balestier, by all accounts, has been indulging freely in drink. He is financially embarrassed, or said to be, and some of his creditors have gone so far as to ask that he be declared a bankrupt. He took an appeal from the decision of the Probate to the County Court a short time ago and the case has not been reached in that tribunal. For some time, as Balestier asserts, his brother-in-law, Kipling, has been telling around that he had assisted him financially. There have been sharp letters passing between the two men, it is said, and for a year or so, until one day last week, the two men have not spoken to each other.

Threatens to "Lick" Kipling.

It was last Wednesday that Balestier overtook Mr. Kipling on the road and hot words followed. It was then Balestier threatened to "lick" the novelist if he did not retract the stories he had told concerning him. The words were decidedly hot from both sides, if reports can be believed. As both sides are now bottled up until the trial, just what took place is not known. After the threats and unseemly words Balestier told Mr. Kipling he would give him a week to "back water."

How serious the threats were will not be known until the time of the trial. The matter drifted until yesterday and then Mr. Kipling made the complaint to the magistrate. As to why he did it opinions vary. Some say it was because he was fearful his life was in danger; others because he wished to avoid a rough-and-tumble fight; others still, because he wished to give young Balestier a lesson he would not forget.

Young Balestier, who is charged with assaulting the author, is bright, keen, handsome, and, when in his right mind, is really a likable young fellow. He has suffered like so many other young men, from not having sufficient to do. His only calling is that of a fancy farmer. He has an excellent education, and was married only a few years ago to Miss Mary Mendon, a Brattleboro girl.

Loans Money to Balestier.

Aside from suffering from lack of steady occupation Beatty has been a sort of pet of the Balestier family. Perhaps some of the hard headed old Yankee farmers would say he was the spoiled child of the family, and others might put it even stronger than this. There is reason for saying that Rudyard Kipling has been exceedingly kind to the young man. While not a word can be secured from any member of the Kipling or Balestier family, well authenticated reports coming from near friends of the family say that Mr. Kipling has assisted his brother-in-law to the extent of $1,500 and perhaps a larger amount. This is what the young man denies.

No one who knows Kipling, or has studied his physique, will entertain for a moment the thought that he caused the arrest of young Balestier because he was not able to thrash him or to protect himself from violence. Both men are about the same age, and both have the most inflammable kind of tempers. Kipling has a vocabulary which is not confined to vividly portraying the imaginary scenes in his fiction; it is in command at any time, and it flares up freely when the tinder and flint have met. On the other hand, Kipling has grown in popular

(Continued on fifth page.)

DEAD HORSE NEAR SHERIDAN SCHOOL.

Feeling of Sentiment Over Dobbin's Demise Changes, and He Is Now the Cause of Trouble.

Sheridan School in South Chicago may close today because of a horse. Regardless of the fact that it was a horse that helped to make their patron saint famous, the teachers and pupils of the Sheridan School declare they will foresake the institution unless the horse is taken "twenty miles away."

The houses on Exchange and Nineteenth streets, in the vicinity of the school, were tightly closed yesterday and most of the families went for a stroll to some far distant part of town.

The trouble with the noble steed at the Sheridan School is it is dead. It is so thoroughly dead little school girls are getting snubnosed from walking with their noses in the air.

The horse formerly belonged to E. E. Kendall, an expressman across the alley. On Wednesday occurred the demise of the faithful beast, and the expressman, who had no further use for it, hauled it out of the barn and rolled it up against the school-house fence.

At first the pupils and teachers were greatly moved by the death of the old horse. Poems such as "Old Gray Is Dead" and "If I Had a Pony" were read with great feeling. The teachers took advantage of the occasion to impress on the young mind the faithfulness of the horse to his master. They also endeavored to point a moral and adorn a tale by referring to the probable final disposition of the hoofs of the animal in the direction of chewing gum factories.

The change of sentiment in regard to the horse began on Thursday afternoon. At that time one of the small boys in the second grade was called up and sharply reproved by his teacher for playing with goats without washing his hands before coming to school. Then another teacher vigorously protested to the principal against the operations of a glue factory which she thought had been established somewhere in the neighborhood. Finally some of the little girls who had gone around to the alley to throw spring flowers on poor Dobbin's neck came back with their floral offerings and told their teacher they would rather somebody else would be chief mourner.

Principal Edward Morse went around and found that Dobbin was getting rather strong. On Friday the pupils had to hold their breath on the way to school, and doors and windows were packed with paper in order to keep Dobbin out.

Whenever the wind would blow from the northeast a brief recess would be taken to enable the pupils to get their breath. The wind in its normal condition is freighted with coal gas and sulphur fumes, and when it got mixed up with old Dobbin the resulting aroma was of a sea green tinge and possessed such a strong, robust constitution that the onions and asafetida which the children took to school as an antidote had as much influence as a grain of salt on a comet's tail.

To further complicate affairs, a stray dog expired on Thursday night with its feet planted against Dobbin's back. Then a couple of gray cats wearied of existence and laid down their (eighteen) lives in the same immediate vicinity.

Then it was the neighborhood rose up and howled. Dr. Webster said if all the animals in South Chicago who were hunting a burial place were going to start their graveyard behind Sheridan School he, for one, would move to some more cheerful spot.

Complaints without number have been made to the Health Department. Unless the deceased menagerie is removed today a committee of property-owners will take legal steps to compel whoever is at fault in the matter to act.

BIKES FOR SOCIETY ISLAND SAVAGES.

Prince Pomare Will Mount His Dusky Subjects on Wheels of American Make.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—When Oscar Pomare, Prince of the Island of Bora-Bora, one of the largest of the Society group, sails for home tomorrow from San Francisco, he will take with him a dozen bicycles for the South Pacific royalty.

Prince Oscar is tall, dark, about 25 years old, and affable. He is a nephew of the late Queen Pomare, the last ruler of the Island of Tahiti, and a cousin of Queen Mamea, recently dethroned as sovereign. When Prince Pomare left his home in the islands five years ago to be educated in Europe he could not speak a word of English, but now he converses not only in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, but in French and German as well. He is an advanced student in political economy, and spent nearly a year in studying art in Paris, where his oil paintings received very high commendation.

"I am a confirmed bicyclist and ride whenever I get a chance," said the Prince today. "I believe I would have ridden to San Francisco from New York if the roads had been good. The twelve wheels I take with me will be the first to be introduced in the islands, and I know the natives will be astonished when they see them. It will be funny to see a lot of men and women with nothing on but pareu (native body cloths) riding around on bicycles among the banana trees."

BLOOMER GIRL PLAYS HIM A TRICK

L. B. Smith Will Never Again Loan His Wheel to One Who Wears the Bifurcated Skirt.

"May I ride your wheel up to the corner?" asked a young woman in bloomers of L. B. Smith yesterday.

"Certainly," returned Mr. Smith gallantly, and the young woman, whom he thought he recognized, rode proudly away.

She did not stop, however, at the next corner, but kept on to the third.

Mr. Smith commenced to get excited and watched anxiously for the bloomer girl to turn around at the third corner and bring back his nice new wheel.

But she didn't turn.

Instead, she kept right on and he stood in the middle of the road and watched his bicycle fade away.

Then a pursuit was begun. John Lyons of L. P. Cycle club and J. P. Smith mounted their trustiest bicycles and rode in hot haste on the trail. Finally, after a long chase, Smith sighted the fugitive bloomers, and riding up demanded the wheel. A crowd which assembled sided with the daring 15-year-old girl, but Smith got the wheel away from her and returned it to its owner.

The girl who had borrowed the wheel mixed in the crowd and could not be identified.

The wheel was returned to its owner, and the next bloomer girl who asks to ride it will be handed over to the police.

CHILD LACERATED BY A BULL DOG.

Little Girl Attacked in the Street and Her Life Endangered.

Little Virginia Hereley, 2½ years old, daughter of Bernard Hereley, No. 95 Pine street, was bitten and badly lacerated yesterday afternoon by a large bulldog belonging to Frederick Cart, No. 210 La Salle avenue. The animal was out for exercise in charge of Arthur Downer.

The little girl was walking with her mother, and at Pine and Erie streets met Downer with the dog. The child in fright shrank back, and the dog made a leap for her, tearing one cheek and sinking its teeth in her forehead. The wound on the cheek exposed the child's teeth.

She was carried home and will have to undergo an operation. The physicians have hopes of her recovery.

Cart was notified by the police to kill the dog, which he promised to do.

LOPS THE TRAIN SERVICE.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL STIRS UP RESIDENTS OF RIVERDALE.

Application of a New 16 to 1 Plan Under Which Suburban Dwellers Fear They Will Hereafter Have to Walk or Use Handcars—Charges that the Railroad Is Evincing Petty Spite Because of Ordinances Which Were to Protect the Town.

Last week the people of Riverdale, a suburb on the Illinois Central railroad eighteen miles south of Chicago, were in the enjoyment of health and a metropolitan suburban railway service, consisting of sixteen trains daily each way between Riverdale and Chicago.

Beginning yesterday at noon Riverdale had but one train dail each way, an application of the 16 to 1 theory that is very annoying to the inhabitants of the town, and while they still have their health it is being rapidly undermined by the wild and unrestrained expression of their animosity against the road for the sudden and unprecedented change in its time card.

Riverdale and the Illinois Central road have not been on the best of terms for some time. Two months ago the road started to raise its tracks a few feet at one of the highways of the village, to run them over the tracks of the Hammond and Blue Island road. Peter Kipley, President of the Board of Village Trustees, and his associates objected to the consequent change of the street grade, and swore in a number of citizens as special constables and stopped the work by force. An injunction was secured by the road against further interference, and under the protection of the law the improvement was completed.

Call It Spitework.

A few weeks before the road had also finished the installation of an interlocking switch plant for joint use with the Calumet Terminal and Pan-Handle roads.

The villagers claim that the action of the road in taking off fifteen out of sixteen trains each way is a petty piece of revenge for their efforts to protect their rights. They acknowledge that as a revenge it is quite effective, for if they wish to come into the city they must get up in time to start at 6:29 in the morning, and if they choose to stay down to attend the theater they must wait for a train until daylight the next day, getting home at 6:21 a. m.

Such an arrangement will necessarily interfere with the shopping schedules of the women of Riverdale and be a serolus hardship to the bankers and others who were in the habit of eating breakfast at 8 o'clock and going down-town in leisurely fashion. It is true that the Riverdalers can go to Harvey, three miles south, for trains, but their patriotic souls revolt against such a humiliating necessity. Besides, it is too hot for comfortable walking.

The same change is made in the schedule of trains at High Lawn, a small town a mile south of Riverdale, and the citizens of the latter place are confident that this was done simply to make the discomfiture of Riverdale the more complete and exasperating.

Citizens Against 16 to 1.

Riverdale is in a condition bordering between the dumps and insane rage, and any Altgeld boomer who should strike the town for the purpose of exploiting his 16 to 1 theory would be mobbed without mercy and beyond hope of pardon.

The people claim in Riverdale that the thirty-two trains stopping there had an average of twenty passengers daily out of the place. They have not yet decided whether they will tear up the tracks, buy bicycles, or humbly crave the privilege of propelling hand cars over the roadbed.

Some of the Illinois Central officials say it was simply a coincidence that the trains were taken off so soon after the treatment offered by a lot of Riverdale special Constables, who were not even equipped with tin stars.

"I heard there was a change in the time card today," said General Passenger Agent A. H. Hanson last night, "but I have not seen it."

General Superintendent Talks.

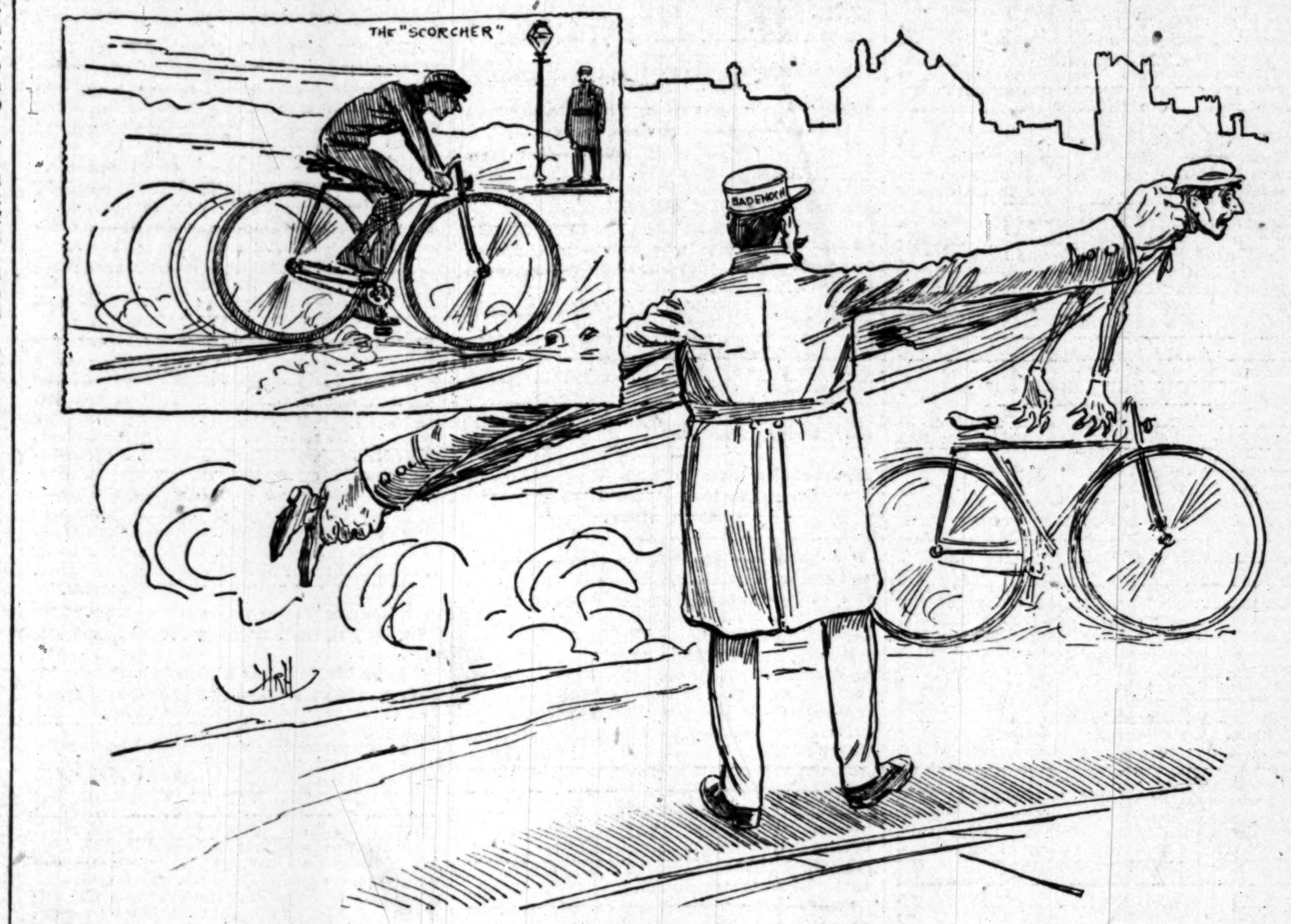
General Superintendent A. W. Sullivan knew the particulars, and when asked what was the matter with Riverdale that its suburban service should be reduced 15 per cent, replied: "We have simply reduced the service at Riverdale to about the proportion to which it is entitled from the business it furnishes the road."

"Then you say the attitude of the town toward the road had nothing to do with the change?"

"Well," said Mr. Sullivan, appearing to weigh his words carefully, "it certainly did not increase the estimation in which the town was held by us."

"What did the town do that made it so unpopular with the road?"

"It has shown a disposition to treat us unfairly. Some time over a year ago the Town Board passed an ordinance requiring the road to station flagmen at two crossings. We put the men there, but found that the traffic on the street was very light and suggested that electric bells would do very well. After several conferences with the town attorney an agreement was made, not a contract it is true, to dispense with the flagmen and use the bells and we went to an expense of $1,200 to put a plant in. Then a new board came in and passed another ordinance requiring us to put flagmen at these streets, which did not seem just right under the circumstances. Then when we wanted to raise our crossing at a country road a few feet the Town Board tried to stop us by force. But it is really only a coincidence that we have taken off the trains at this time and Riverdale has as many trains as it is entitled to."



THE LAW WILL STRAIGHTEN HIM OUT.

WIT OF A LAWYER TURNS THE LAUGH

Attorney Brown and Engineer Smith, Bunkoed by a Walter, Invite Two Tramps to the Feast.

Brown, a young attorney, and Smith, a civil engineer, were bunkoed by a beefsteak man in a Wabash avenue café last night, but the wit of the lawyer found a loophole through which the pair got value received for every cent of expenditure.

The pair dropped into the basement café for dinner. Along with vegetables and fruits the young men ordered "small steaks cut thick."

Brown and Smith gasped twenty minutes later when the waiter put two immense steaks on the table. Each hid a meat platter and would have served a numerous family.

"We did not give that order," said Brown.

"You ordered steaks," said the waiter.

"So we did," said Smith. "I ordered them, but I said 'small steaks.'"

"You didn't say what kind," said the waiter, "so I brought these."

"Well, you can take them back."

"All right—so long as you pay the bill."

"Send your manager here."

The manager umpired the game in favor of the waiter.

Smith and Brown concluded they would not have trouble, and attacked the steaks.

"Hold the fort," said Brown. "I'll get reinforcements."

He went up the stairs.

Ten minutes later he returned in company with two hollow-eyed veterans of the war against work. Both were lean and hungry. They looked it. With garments patched and gaping, travel-stained complexions, and a grateful gleam from their cinder-rimmed eyes, the pair made a picture that would rival the wolf whom painters style "Famine."

"You can't come in here," said the manager at the doorway.

"We're with 'im, sir—invited guests, sir," spoke the elder man.

"Don't make any difference—you will not be allowed at our tables."

Brown turned upon the manager with the look of a millionaire.

"These gentlemen are friends of mine," said he. "Old college chums. They have met an appointment to dine with me. You will oblige me by showing my friends all due courtesy."

He brushed by the manager and his guests took seats at the table. Beer was ordered to allay the travelers' thirst. Smith emptied the bread and the lettuce trays for use as plates, and Brown, standing, carved the steaks.

The guests ate cheerfully. Piece by piece the steaks vanished. With returning strength the spirits of the travel-worn men arose and they told Brown and Smith stories.

Manager, clerks, and waiters looked sour and swore in undertones. Brown kept the "bunko" waiter busy bringing beer. After a half hour the hungry men pronounced their appetites appeased. Brown paid the bill and Smith in leaving offered the manager a nickel as a "tip" for his "gentlemanly service."

JOHN FLYNN LEAPS TO HIS DEATH.

Companions Think Him Jesting When He Announces His Intention of Committing Suicide.

John Flynn attended the Chicago-Detroit baseball game yesterday afternoon with two friends. During the day he told the latter he was tired of life and intended to end his at the earliest opportunity.

His companions did not take the threat in earnest, but on their way to the Stock-Yards district Flynn jumped into the South Branch of the river at the Fortieth street and Ashland avenue bridge.

He removed his coat and hat, and laying them on a rail called to his friends, "Here goes," and before they could interfere was over the edge. The water is very deep and dirty at that point, and Flynn did not rise to the surface.

A little later, with the assistance of the police, his body was recovered by John Sheckles of Thirty-ninth and Wood streets.

Flynn was 18 years old, lived at Forty-third and Wood streets, and worked at the Stock-Yards. No reason is assigned for his suicide except that he had been indulging considerably in liquor.

ROYAL EARS HEAR STRANGE TRUTHS

Empress Elizabeth Listens to Stories of Austrian Treachery.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY W. FISCHER.]

Buda Pesth, May 10.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Before leaving this city Empress Elizabeth visited the exhibition of the mementos of the war of the liberation of 1848, which is brimful of reminiscences of Austrian treachery and Magyar patriotism, and contains portraits of contemporary heroes from Kossuth to Dembinski.

Empress Elizabeth ordered the Magyar Cicerones to explain events as they happened, without paying any attention to the fact that she was Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary. Consequently she heard many things never before dinned into royal ears.

Altogether it was an unusual scene, and one not provided for on the official program.

WANTS THE NATIONS TO COMBINE.

Dr. Bulow Proposes a Move to Shut Out American Meats.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY W. FISCHER.]

Berlin, May 10.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Dr. Bulow, who investigated the American pork and beef packing six years ago, proposes that the nations of the continent combine against American meats. He says that Armour is too much of a business-man to care for the consumers' health.

FOUR HURT IN A WRECK.

ELECTRIC CAR JUMPS THE TRACK ON THE PROVISO ROAD.

Too Sudden Application of the Brakes Causes the Motor to Leave the Rails and Plunge Into a Pile of Rocks—Passengers Badly Shaken Up, but None Is Dangerously Injured—Many Escape by Leaping to the Ground.

An Oak Park car, east-bound, jumped the track in Madison street, near Austin avenue, yesterday afternoon and crashed into a pile of stone, imperiling the lives of a load of passengers. As it turned out only four of these were injured, though the rest considered their escape little short of miraculous.

The Injured.

Boettger, Mrs. Bessie, No. 1070 Milwaukee avenue; left leg fractured below the knee.
Megforth, Benjamin, No. 485 West Van Buren street; scalp wound and right arm dislocated.
Meyer, Nicholas H., No. 354 North Wood street; left leg broken below the knee.
Moses, Mrs. Emma, No. 3902 Calumet avenue; left side bruised.

The passengers charge that the mismanagement of the motorman was responsible for the accident. The street railway people say they are at a loss for a theory of its cause.

The accident happened at 2 o'clock. A queer feature of the case was that many of those on the car had been to Waldheim Cemetery to visit graves of relatives or on other errands. The object of Mr. Meyer's visit was to lay some flowers on his dead boy's grave. He was accompanied on his trip by his wife. She was not hurt.

Cause of the Accident.

The car was bowling along at a high rate of speed and had just passed Oak Park avenue, when several of the women passengers became uneasy and cried to the driver to go more slowly. He heard them when opposite Austin avenue, and, it is said, without shutting off the current altogether, put on the brakes. But he did it so suddenly that he stopped the revolution of the wheels.

The car at once left the track and ran upon the street at the side diagonally toward a pile of cut stone that lay next the curb. Against this it brought up with terrific force, partly shattering the front platform and precipitating the majority of the men and women passengers to the floor of the car.

All of these did not escape easily. Meyer, Mrs. Boettger, and Mrs. Moses, who were sitting in the rear part of the car, were thrown to the street with the first shock. The passengers realized the force of the accident and assisted the four injured ones to as comfortable resting places as could be found in the vicinity. There are nothing but broad prairies for blocks around there and the wounded people suffered greatly, they said, before any sort of relief came.

Relief at Hand.

In the meantime Conductor O'Rourke had started out to let headquarters know of the matter. The first person on the ground, according to report, was a claim agent.

A special car from the barn at West Forty-first street arrived simultaneously, with Harry Emerick, a barn superintendent, and other employés on board. A rope was attached first to the disabled car and it was hauled back to its proper track. The hurt passengers were then assisted to places in the car, and the train set out for West Fortieth street, several miles distant. On the arrival there the injured people were cared for by a physician and were sent to their homes, Meyer in a police ambulance and the others in carriages.

The Chicago police learned of the accident only when the physician, Dr. W. M. Waterman, No. 1973 West Madison street, was attending the people in his office. They had talks with the passengers, one of whom, Meyer, corroborated the story that the women implored the motorman, whose name is William Rosseau, not to go so fast. They were frightened at the high rate of speed at which they were moving, Meyer said.

Passengers Complain.

The passengers complained of the foolhardiness of the driver in going so fast on such a bad road. "It is a rocky place," they said.

Though the accident happened in Oak Park, neither the police of that town nor those at Austin had heard of it at a late hour last night. They were inclined to be puzzled over the action of the street car men in so cautiously moving the wounded passengers from the scene of the trouble to within the city limits.

Manager C. F. Frederick of the road could not be found last night at his home in Austin. The other officials and employés located refused to make any statement.

FATHER'S JOKE ON HIS SON.

Sam Burg Jr. Reports a Robbery at Police Headquarters.

Sam Burg Jr., a barber at No. 62 South Ann street, yesterday afternoon excitedly reported at the Desplaines Street Police Station that he had missed from his place a bulldog, a quantity of clothing and tobacco, and $24.

Detectives found that the property had been taken during the afternoon while Burg was absent and carried to a room at Center avenue and Madison street. This was occupied by Samuel Burg Sr., the young man's father, whom the detectives discovered in the place.

The elder Burg began to laugh when the officers entered, and he explained to them he had taken the goods to alarm his son.

BATTLE IN A CHURCH AT BAY CITY.

Faction in a Polish Congregation Attacks the Bishop of the Diocese and the Pastor.

Bay City, Mich., May 10.—[Special.]—Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids and Father Matkowski, pastor of St. Stanislaus' Polish Church in this city, were attacked by the Father Turski faction of the congregation today and badly used. Matkowski was struck several times and his cassock and surplice were torn to shreds. The Bishop was kicked by an enraged Pole but not seriously injured. His robes were also torn.

St. Stanislaus' Church was closed two weeks ago when the adherents of Father Turski, who has been Father Matkowski's assistant, drove the senior priest from the parish. It was believed the trouble had blown over and that the exposure of Turski's attempt to blackmail Father Matkowski had brought the members to their senses and caused them to desire the return of their old pastor, a man of great learning and high character. Bishop Richter and Father Matkowski opened the church this morning and had the sexton toll the bell. The peals brought hundreds of excited Poles to the church, and they set upon Bishop and priest and drove them from the building. A few of the Matkowski faction attempted to preserve the clergymen from indignity, but were overpowered. The police and Sheriff's forces were called out, but were unable to quiet the mob. The church was locked and Bishop Richter and Father Matkowski escorted to a place of safety.

Bishop Richter said tonight he would reopen the church next Sunday. He has been assured of police protection by Mayor Wright.

There was a great deal of inflammatory talk in the Polish quarters tonight, and it is feared an attempt will be made to burn the church and convent.

Turski, the cause of all the trouble, is young, and was only recently ordained to the priesthood. Father Matkowski discharged a housekeeper in whom, it is alleged, Turski was interested. This caused Turski to demand from the venerable priest $10,000. He did not get the money, and stories reflecting on Father Matkowski's character have been spread but disproved.

BICYCLE THIEF USES A PISTOL.

Merchant Decker on West Division Street Narrowly Escapes Death at a Desperate Man's Hands.

Following close upon the Marshall murder, another thief, in the effort to avoid detention, attempted to commit a similar crime.

Saturday a man entered the bicycle store of T. F. Decker, No. 310 West Division street, and offered to sell the wheel he brought with him for $45. While Mr. Decker was examining the wheel the man became impatient and said, "Give me $25 and let me get out." In the meantime Henry Kiensendorf, Decker's assistant, noted the number and style of the wheel, Burlington No. 3484, and referring to the lists announced that it had been stolen.

Decker then told the youth to lock the wheel up, but as he attempted to do so the man knocked him down and ran out with the machine. Decker followed him out, snatched the wheel from his grasp, and put his hand on the man's arm to detain him.

Instantly the thief pointed a revolver at Decker's breast and pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire, but Decker let go of his arm without waiting for another trial, and the thief ran around the corner and was soon lost to sight, although pursued by several small boys.

The police were notified, but up to midnight had obtained no trace of the man, who is described as being 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, brown hair and mustache, and dressed in dark clothes. The wheel was returned to A. L. Kline, No. 1063 Clifton Park avenue, from whom it was stolen on March 20.

CURIOSITY COSTS HIM HIS NOSE.

Max Prozvosky's Nasal Organ a Sacrifice to His Inquisitiveness.

Curiosity and a desire to explore the hidden mysteries of a whisky barrel cost Max Prozvosky his nose last night. He lives with his brother, who has a saloon at No. 183 West Fourteenth street.

At 10 o'clock last night Max appeared at the saloon with several friends and expended his money lavishly for drinks. An empty whisky barrel soon attracted his attention, and in answer to a banter from his friends he resolved to explore it.

Procuring a supply of matches he succeeded in rounding up in front of the barrel and managed to light a match and get down on his knees in order to make a closer inspection of the barrel. He poked the lighted match inside and peered into the barrel.

No sooner had he done this than a deafening explosion followed, in which the barrel disappeared and one of the flying sections took with it the nose of Explorer Max Prozvosky.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; southerly winds.
Sun rises at 4:34; sets at 7:00.
Moon 28 days old; rises at 3:31 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Sorrento	
NEW YORK	Alsatia	
NEW YORK	Spaardam	
NEW YORK	Mississippi	
LIVERPOOL	Umbria	
QU'ENST'WN		Campania.
HAVRE	La Bretagne	
BOSTON	Catalonia	

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BRITON IN THE NET.

Subject of the Queen a Prisoner of the Spaniards.

MAY BE SUMMARILY SHOT

England Concerned in the Case of the Competitor.

WARNING FROM THE BRITISH

His Death Condemnation Declared to Be Illegal.

INCREASING TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, May 10.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The British people are not yet really awake to the fact that one of their countrymen is among the victims of Spanish highhandedness in Cuba, since only the merest details of the whole Competitor case have been published here. When, however, the truth becomes known there is likely to be as much indignation about it as there was over the Stokes affair.

Should Spain insist on promptly carrying out the capital sentence I fancy, though of course I cannot speak definitely yet, the case will be called to Madrid for examination and Spain will find some way to climb down.

I have no doubt that Spain would like to deal with the protests of the United States and Great Britain in different ways, entertaining the latter, but rejecting the former, but that is not possible, and, indeed, I believe the two governments are fully in accord respecting the action which it is necessary to take.

A high official in the Foreign Office indicated to me this afternoon that a strong protest had been made by the British Consul at Havana against carrying out the sentence of death in the case of Kildea, while the British Embassy at Madrid had been instructed to make representations to the Spanish Government against summary action.

Sir Sherston Baker, one of the best-known authorities on international law, and who is well known in the United States, said to me today: "From my understanding of the facts in the case the condemnation to death of the Americans and the British sailor was illegal by the law of nations, and if carried out would result in serious difficulties to Spain."

Sir Sherston said that the offense seemed to him to be first against the United States foreign enlistment act. Spain may punish crime in killing her seamen, but must do so by due process of law. Sir Sherston Baker, by the way, is a cousin of Capt. Wilkes of the steamship San Jacinto, engaged in the Trent affair.

HALTING BETWEEN RAGE AND FEAR

Britain's Petition Embarrasses the Spanish Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, May 10.—[Copyright, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The Spanish press is more surprised and indignant than alarmed at the news from America, and its tone is generally bitter. The reported concentration of the American squadron will undoubtedly prolong popular excitement.

Premier Canovas declares that the moment there is a protest the executions must be stopped, because otherwise examination and discussion of the case would be useless. Moreover, the guarantees established by the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 must be taken into consideration, and diplomatic debate is necessary.

El Epoca, the official mouthpiece of the Premier, is more explicit, saying: "There is no conflict respecting the sentences and Spain's right to punish the guilty parties. This is not discussed. The only question raised is concerning postponement of the execution of the sentences, which does not mean reduction of the sentences.

"When the protocal of 1877 was signed the military tribunals gave such guarantees for defense of prisoners as witnesses and attorneys for the defense, but these modern summary proceedings have been suppressed."

British Action Frightens Sagasta.

I visited ex-Premier Sagasta, leader of the Liberals, and asked his opinion today. He said: "Before judging I must have better knowledge of the proceedings. I consider the affair very grave, and I also consider very serious the petition for pardon of the British subject which the British Consul-General at Havana has addressed to the Queen Regent, because, if pardon is granted in that case it must be granted also to the American prisoners.

"Until the government speaks, however, I cannot make any statement."

The Heraldo in its article says: "The United States ties the hands of our army, stops the action of our justice, and at the same time provides insurgents with arms, ammunition, ships, money, and men. It is time that Canovas should speak clearly about such conduct. If his words hurt the Yankees his silence hurts the Spaniards, who are not weak."

The Independent Dia says: "If the government yields now the consequences will be fatal. In no way can Spain yield. The right is on our side, and if the Yankees break international laws we must follow their example, and if rupture must come let it be before more humiliations are heaped upon us."

It must be noted that the Dia is usually very moderate.

My own private information is that the revision of the Havana trial by the Supreme Court of the Army and Navy means two months' delay.

The Imparcial today publishes a very strongly worded article against the American protest in the Competitor case. It declares that the Spanish law must be enforced against those who violate it, and that exemplary punishment is needed to stop American expeditions to Cuba. The article concludes by remarking: "Boys under 16 must be pardoned because as boys, and not as Yankees, they hold their lives safe at the hands of the Spanish."

Exceptions Cannot Be Granted.

The El Correo, the organ of Sagasta, says: "To prisoners captured with arms in their hands the treaty exceptions cannot be granted until the United States ceases to protect expeditions, and, even if they are caught red-handed and on the Spanish coast, interposes with protests. Such barefaced arbitrariness deeply wounds Spanish national sentiment. The whole conduct of the Washington government since the Alliance question arose clearly shows a very unsatisfactory disposition on its part toward Spain."

I understand that the Competitor incident will probably be one of the earliest questions discussed in the Cortes, which opens tomorrow with exceptionally brilliant ceremonies. Stormy debates on Cuban matters generally are to be expected.

Secretary Olney's note demanding the application of the protocol of 1877 to the American subjects captured on the Competitor invokes Art. 7 of the treaty of 1795.

It does not oppose the punishment of the prisoners according to Spanish laws, but demands that they be tried by the hearing of

witnesses and with the formalities of ordinary tribunals.

My personal and strong opinion is that the executions will assuredly be postponed and a new trial ordered, with guarantees of the treaty granted, perhaps, though the government may simply revise the court-martial proceedings in Madrid, in which case, also, a loop hole may be afforded for a dexterous retreat from the present position.

PRISONERS MAY BE SHOT TODAY.

Banished Correspondents Are Forced Aboard a Man-of-War.

Tampa, Fla., May 10.—[Special.]—James Creelman of the World and Frederick W. Lawrence of the Journal, who were recently ordered to leave Cuba by Gen. Weyler, were expected to arrive here tonight on the Havana steamer, but they did not arrive, and the large Cuban delegation who were at the boat to meet them were greatly disappointed.

Preparations had been made to give them a reception and a banquet was awaiting them. It was learned that Creelman and Lawrence refused to leave Cuba voluntarily after the order and they were placed on a Spanish man-of-war and carried away from the island, and it is supposed they will be transferred to some New Orleans bound vessel.

A prominent Spanish official, who arrived tonight, stated that the prisoners captured on the Competitor would positively be shot tomorrow. It is given out on good authority that Maceo has crossed the trocha and this news has been joyfully received.

It has been publicly announced by Gen. Weyler that when the insurgents crossed the trocha he would resign and leave Cuba, so this information is all the more pleasing to the patriots, for they, of course, expect Weyler to keep his word.

REFUSE TO PRODUCE CREDENTIALS.

Spanish Officials Condemn a Correspondent to Death Without Reason.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 10.—[Special.]—Orna Milton, sentenced to death by a Spanish court-martial at Havana, is a native of Aurora, Ark., where his father, D. W. Milton, now resides. The father was an officer in the Confederate army. The son is about 23 years old and a college graduate. He taught school in Arkansas until a few months ago, when he came to Florida, intending to go to Cuba and act as war correspondent.

Milton went to Key West, where he made arrangements with the correspondent of the Jacksonville Times-Union to represent that paper in Cuba. General Manager Stockton of the Times-Union approved the arrangement and furnished Milton credentials.

It was expressly stated that he should go as a non-combatant and furnish news from inside the insurgent lines. In arranging compensation Milton stipulated that a certain amount should be forwarded to his father each month. Mr. Stockton is informed from Key West that the Spaniards seized Milton's credentials and refused to produce them before the court-martial. These credentials on their face were sufficient to have procured Milton's acquittal before any civilized court.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE PRISONERS?

Fate of Political Offenders and Insurgents Seized in Cuba.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, May 10.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by Press Publishing company, New York World.]—"I have never seen in either New York or Madrid newspapers what disposition is made of Cuban prisoners who have escaped immediate execution or imprisonment in fortresses of the island, although frequent mention is made by correspondents of arrests of more or less notable Cubans suspected or adjudged guilty of complicity with the rebellion. I have therefore made inquiries concerning the ultimate disposition of these prisoners and have received the following authoritative statement of their fate at the hands of Spanish authorities:

"Every Spanish mail steamer brings over from Havana some Cuban prisoners for transhipment to Spanish penal settlements or fortresses on the coast of Morocco.

"These prisoners are of two classes. The most numerous is composed of those who have been sentenced to penal servitude by the civil courts and, more frequently, court-martials, for the part they are alleged to have taken in the rebellion or in Separatist conspiracies. Several hundred of these convicts have been transported to Spain, and, on landing, have been conveyed to common jails and treated like ordinary felons. After a few days they are sent to Ceuta, Melilla, Alhucemas, or Chaffarinas Isles, where Spain keeps criminals who have been condemned to penal servitude for life or for terms exceeding fourteen years.

"The other class of Cuban prisoners that the Spanish mail steamers have brought over are styled in Castilian 'Las Deportados,' and are, in a way, political exiles, men who have been arrested on suspicion or on denunciations that were insufficient to obtain conviction even in military courts. Many of them are men of position and fortune, doctors, planters, ex-deputies, and civilians who have held elective offices in the colony. After a term of close imprisonment in Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, or Havana, these "deportados" are placed on a mail steamer and allowed some liberty during passage. On landing in Spain they are locked up in prisons at army posts. Some are afterwards taken to the cellular prison in Madrid, and placed in cells reserved for first-class misdemeanants.

"On payment of a daily allowance dozens of these suspects, all of them Autonomists, remained in Madrid prison for weeks, early in the winter, and were daily visited by many Autonomist Senators and Deputies and other influential Spaniards, who petitioned Señor Canovas to parole them in some fortified town, as no real guilt seemed to have been proved against them. The prisoners were ultimately transferred, under police escorts, to Ceuta, on the coast of Morocco, where they were are allowed the range of the town, but are obliged to sleep in posts very night, and are closely watched by the police. They are not, however, treated as convicts.

"The general impression is that the second class of prisoners, 'Los Deportados,' will regain their liberty directly the insurrection is crushed by arms or ended by an arrangement with the Separatists and Autonomists. It is even supposed that some day, after the pacification of Cuba, an amnesty will release all convicts who have been condemned for purely political and military crimes in Cuba."

These revelations from my well-informed Spanish authority will doubtless be news to Americans who are interested in the Cuban struggle.

MAY GRANT THEM A FORMAL TRIAL.

Spanish Officials Think They Are Sure of Their Victims Anyway.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, May 10.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Secretary Olney's note demanding the application of the protocol of 1877 to the American subjects captured on the Competitor invokes Art. 7 of the treaty of 1795.

It does not oppose the punishment of the prisoners, according to Spanish laws, but demands that they be tried by the hearing of witnesses and with the formalities of ordinary tribunals.

Premier Canovas declares that the negotiations with the United States are on the judicial application of the treaty and not on the facts, since the American Government acknowledges the right of Spain to punish the men according to Spanish laws.

My personal and strong opinion is that the executions will assuredly be postponed and a new trial ordered, with guarantees of the treaty granted, perhaps, though the government simply revise the court-martial proceedings in Madrid, in which case also a loophole may be afforded for a dexterous retreat from the present position.

READY TO GRANT CERTAIN REFORMS

Significant Remarks at a Meeting of Senators and Deputies.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, May 10.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—There was an important meeting last night of the Senators and Deputies supporting the present government at the palace of the President of the Council.

Señor Canovas made a speech on the program of the Conservative party. According to the notes of the stenographer the chief paragraph was as follows:

"It is necessary to grant Cuba as many administrative reforms as the people most desirous of reforms may imagine, but we must keep them for the proper moment. We cannot risk a fiasco. So long as Cuba is not in a situation to receive reforms and new institutions which may live there freely it is useless to decree them. The nation has the means to say if I am mistaken, and, if it wishes, to precipitate events by making concessions of peace without awaiting the submission of the rebels. If so, others shall realize the reforms. I never will."

Regarding the state of war in Cuba the Premier said: "It is true the end of the war cannot come until the insurgents become persuaded that they are powerless to conquer Spanish arms. I think that time is near, when one considers such infallible signs as the surrenders the rebels are now making in large numbers and the discord of races which begins to divide them."

Justifying his unreadiness to grant reforms at present, Señor Canovas said: "The insurgents belong to no party. They are separatists, and nothing short of secession can satisfy them. They have ambition to be Ministers, Generals, dictators, and hangmen of each other."

WEYLER WILL NOT HAVE TRUTH.

Correspondent Is Banished from Cuba for Sending the News.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY FRED W. LAWRENCE.]

Havana, via Key West, May 10.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The penalty for telling the truth about the war in Cuba has fallen upon me. I have been banished from the island. If I had not left yesterday a file of soldiers would have gone to my hotel last night and taken me to Morro Castle, where I would have been imprisoned until the next steamer day and put aboard by force.

That is how they do things in Cuba. The gentleman who brought me word from Weyler told me that the Captain-General said I was to consider myself very lucky, for if I were a Cuban he would have ordered me shot. I was also told to inform my readers that it would be useless for my employers to send a successor to me here unless he agreed to cable nothing but news given out officially at the palace, and not to use the Key West route under any circumstances.

My successor, immediately upon his arrival, is to be invited to the palace and questioned touching his views on the situation here. If his answers are not satisfactory he will be sent away the same day he arrives. If diplomatic in answers he will be informed that the first line of news appearing not passed upon by the censor would entail his deportation.

The answer that I sent back to the Captain-General was that the paper would never make itself the official organ of the Spanish Government, and that it would gather and print the news in spite of him and his 150,000 soldiers.

When he issued the order for my deportation Weyler closed the cable office to me entirely. I could neither send nor receive messages. I was not even permitted to inform you of his action.

The order served upon me by the police officials reads as follows:

"His Excellency the Governor-General has seen fit to extend the following edict: Owing to the American citizens, James Creelman and Frederick W. Lawrence, residing in this city, sending to their papers false news upon the present rebel movement, forging rebel victories and defeats for the army as delusive one as the other, charging the authorities and chiefs of columns with acts of cruelty which have not been committed, and assuring that the war will have a fatal result to the Spanish cause, which plainly encourages the Separatist party and diverts the public opinion in the country where their newspapers circulate.

"Therefore, in view of the faculties vested in me, I order that the said James Creelman and Frederick W. Lawrence shall leave the island on the first vessel that leaves this port bound for the United States of America."

The "false" news they had in mind was the stories of Gen. Melquizo's butcheries. every line I wrote was absolutely true. The facts were given to me by men whose veracity cannot be questioned. They are plantation owners of wealth and position. I investigated the characters of the men, I investigated the truth of the stories they told me. I sent an agent into the country who followed Melquizo's column and drew pictures of the murders he committed while they were actually in progress.

I have been told to my face by the Government Secretary, Marquis Palmerola, that my stories were false. My answer was an offer to take him or any person he might appoint into the country and let them see Melquizo's soldiers engaged in committing the murders. The Marquis laughed at me and tossed the proposition airily aside, stating that the government had more important business on hand.

I can deduct but one inference from Palmerola's refusal to investigate, and it is that Gen. Weyler tells a deliberate falsehood when he says that if atrocities are committed it is done without his knowledge. He states in reply to critics of his infamous conduct during the last war that his cruelties were ordered by his superiors. He can offer no such excuse for Melquizo's butcheries. Now he is supreme in Cuba. With a scratch of his pen he could transform Melquizo from a demon into a legitimate military commander. He does not do it.

The blood of hundreds of innocent plantation laborers is upon Capt.-Gen. Weyler's head. He knows of Melquizo's murders. It is in his power to stop them. He does not do it. Capt.-Gen. Weyler is himself the murderer.

WEYLER THREATENS TO RESIGN.

Captain-General Insists That the Sentence Shall Stand.

Madrid, May 10.—Spain is ablaze with excitement. The news of the capture of the filibusters on the Competitor was received with great satisfaction and rejoicing. It was felt to be the first opportunity that had been offered to make an example of those engaged in feeding the insurrection.

The popular demand for their execution is general and is likely to become vociferous. Little account is taken of the refined questions of treaty interpretation involved in the protest of the United States Government against the execution of the sentences. The action of the United States is regarded rather as an expression of sympathy with the insurrection and there will be a strong popular clamor to disregard it.

The public feeling on the subject is fostered by the tenor of the advices received from Havana. Dispatches from there affirm that Capt.-Gen. Weyler is greatly irritated at the attitude of the United States on the question of the sentence. It is asserted that if the Spanish Government adopts a contrary view, owing to the representations made by the United States Government, Capt.-Gen. Weyler will resign his post.

Allegations are made in these Havana dispatches of offensive conduct on the part of Mr. Ramon O. Williams, the United States Consul-General. If these are not true they are, neverthless, certain to add fuel to the fire of popular indignation in Spain. Mr. Williams' attitude, it is asserted, is the subject of general censure in Havana and is said to be very provocative.

Charge Williams Is Menacing.

The story goes on to relate that the United States Consul-General shows himself everywhere in public places in Havana, using irritating and menacing language regarding the probable action of the United States towards the authorities in case the sentences upon the Competitor captives are executed.

The Imparcial, commenting upon the attitude of the United States, says that a man accused of acts of piracy admitted before a court-martial in Havana that the American police made a point of vanishing when filibustering expeditions for Cuba were about to leave Key West.

El Liberal declares that the Spanish Government ought to have sent a squadron to Cuba in addition to arming all the transatlantic steamboats at its disposal for that service. This newspaper asserts that the steamer Bermuda, belonging to the Cuban Insurgent committee, embarked upon the Florida coast 10,000 rifles, six pieces of artillery, three mitrailleuses, a quantity of munitions of war, and 300 men, the majority of whom were gunners of the United States militia, for the supply of the insurgent forces in Cuba.

Bermuda Lands Her Cargo.

This embarkation took place, El Liberal says, in spite of the protests of the Spanish Consul at Jacksonville, and the Bermuda left without difficulty or obstruction, and, according to telegrams received from Captain-General Weyler, the expedition has already landed. This report has created a sensation in Madrid, and astonishment is expressed by El Liberal at the conduct of the United States in the matter.

The riots and outbreaks of popular hatred towards the United States at the time of the passage through Congress of the resolutions favoring the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, have not been forgotten, and the sentiments which caused them are but smoldering.

The Spanish Government has, on all possible occasions, expressed its appreciation of, and satisfaction with, the efforts made by the United States Government to prevent, as far as lay in its power, the giving of unlawful aid to the Cuban insurgents by citizens of the United States. But the widespread sympathy felt for the insurgents in the United States is well recognized by the Spanish people, and the news of expeditions from the United States landed from time to time in Cuba creates intense irritation.

At a meeting of Conservative Senators and Deputies on Saturday evening the Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, declared that it would be impossible to introduce reforms for Cuba before the situation there had become normal again.

He admitted that the Spanish arms alone would fail to terminate the war, but he said he believed that the discouragement of the insurgents and the prevalence of racial hatred among them would contribute largely to the cessation of hostilities.

THEIR FATE IN THE HANDS OF SPAIN

Spanish Government Asked to Approve the Sentence of Death.

Havana, May 10.—The Spanish Government has been asked to approve the sentences of death passed by a court-martial upon the men captured on the Competitor on a charge of piracy and rebellion. The men sentenced are:

Laborde, Alfredo, said to be the leader of the party and claiming American citizenship.
Bedia, Dr. Elias, also claiming American citizenship.
Gildea, William, said to be a British subject.
Mata, Teodoro.
Melton, John, a native of Kansas.

This places the fate of the men in the hands of the authorities at Madrid and insures that they will not be executed without an order from the Spanish Government.

James Creelman and Frederick W. Lawrence, the newspaper correspondents who were ordered by the authorities to leave the island for having sent dispatches to their papers offensive to the government, sailed for New York today on board the steamship Seguranca.

Among the insurgents killed in the engagement at Cunda, near Guira Melena, in Havana Province, three days ago was the black leader, Aurelio Collazo, Lieutenant to Capt. Fuentes, who had a terribly sanguinary reputation, and the leader, Acea Wigoa, Lieutenant to Collazo. The insurgent leader Mamerto Romero, was wounded and taken prisoner in an attack upon the Village of Cruces.

A corporal and a soldier of the Spanish army have been court-martialed and executed at Puerto Principe for deserting in the face of the enemy.

José Blanco Alfonso, an insurgent incendiary, was caught while entering the chapel of the fortress of Cabanes today, and will be shot tomorrow.

Last night the insurgents burned the important Village of Hoyo Colorado, 158 houses, the city hall, and the schools being destroyed.

A report has been received of another engagement which Gen. Suarez Ynclan has had with the insurgents in Pinar del Rio. He attacked them in their position, which was an excellent one, at the farm of Quinones. The insurgent force was made up of numerous bands and they made a stand for forty-five minutes before they were dislodged, the Spaniards being under a heavy fire for that time. Upon their retreat the insurgents burned the rest of the Town of Cacarajacaras. The official report of the engagement says that the troops had one killed and twenty-three wounded.

It has become known that the British Consul has also intervened in the name of his government in behalf of the Competitor's captives sentenced to death. He invokes clemency for the prisoners.

This action of the British Government in the case has caused a sensation here and it has been the topic of comment today by all classes.

It would be difficult to say from any admissions made in official quarters what effect this new development will have in the case. There is a marked absence of irritability manifested in the comments on the subject and the action of the British official seems to have been taken in very good part. It is pointed out that the intervention of the British Consul is couched in very different form from that of the United States Consul-General, and is, in fact, expressed in very friendly terms, invoking the clemency of the Cuban authorities.

The question of the execution of the captives of the Competitor is recognized to be one of the most important which has occurred since the insurrection broke out.

CARRIES A CARGO OF INSURGENTS.

Ship Laurada Reported to Have Successfully Sailed for Cuba.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—The supposed filibustering ship Laurada, which arrived in New York harbor from Philadelphia under ballast on Saturday afternoon, slipped down the narrows late at night and is now, in the opinion of United States revenue officials and even the Spanish agents, safely on its way to Cuba with a cargo which will bring joy to the hearts of the insurgents and tears to the eyes of Weyler.

It is distinctly understood that on this trip the Philadelphia steamer will try to land a powerful expedition in Cuba. In fact, it is stated that in point of strength it will equal that of the Bermuda. Capt. Johnny O'Brien, who successfully engineered the Bermuda's cruise, is said also to be aboard the Laurada. It is known positively that the former Hell Gate pilot was put aboard the Laurada on Saturday evening.

After arriving from Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon the Laurada anchored off Robbins Reef. When darkness came the tug Raymond and the steamship became active. The Raymond plied to and fro a little while, and then the F. B. Dalzell, another tug of the same company, came out to help it.

Some persons believe that Gen. Juan Fernandez Ruz, a fighter in the ten years' war, has charge of the expedition. One of the men, described as a "Southerner," resembled him in many particulars. There are two stories of what happened on the Laurada after dark. One is that after waiting until 8 p. m., without taking aboard any cargo, it hoisted anchor and put to sea. The different tale told by Barge Office Inspector is this:

"After the Captain was put aboard a lighter was sent up East River. When it got up there it took aboard a number of cases brought down by trucks. This lading kept up until late at night, long after the Laurada left the Robbins Reef anchorage, and is thought to indicate that the steamer hove to in the lower bay."

The Laurada, it is alleged, has been on filibustering trips before. It sailed from New York without clearance papers for parts unknown Nov. 13. Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, says the vessel is in the service of the insurgents.

TWO CUBANS CAUSE A SENSATION.

Register in Washington and Communicate with Spanish Embassy.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—There was a flurry of excitement in the lobby of the Arlington Hotel this forenoon when two swarthy-complexioned, well-dressed guests registered as "J. Gomez and R. Pelayo, Habana."

It did not take long for the news to spread that the leader of the Cuban insurgents was in the house, and there were numerous inquiries for Señor Gomez, but all were politely turned away. Subsequently, when a district messenger was summoned and sent with a note to the Spanish Minister, rumors flew thick and fast that the newcomers were envoys sent to treat with the Spanish representative at Washington.

"There is no answer to this note," said Señor Gomez, "and I want to get to New York with my friend as quickly as possible."

Despite this assertion the Cubans awaited the return of the messenger boy, who delivere a package to them from the Spanish Embassy.

After receiving the message from the Spanish Minister Señors Gomez and Pelayo left for New York this afternoon.

Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, was decidedly non-committal when questioned tonight as to the identity of the two Cubans.

"They are good Spaniards," replied the Minister, to the interrogatory of THE TRIBUNE correspondent, "and within a week they will both be back in Cuba again."

Whether Gomez is a relative of the Cuban insurgent leader the Spanish Minister declined to say, but he shrugged his shoulders and showed all the teeth in his mouth when this question was put to him.

Late this evening a visit to the Cuban Legation completely exploded the theories which had begun to fly about the town that the Spaniards had begun negotiations with the rebels.

"Gen. Gomez has no brother, nephews, or male relatives," said Señor Rubens, the counselor of the Cuban Legation. "I have had several inquiries about this visitor to Washington, but there is nothing save similarity in name. He could not be a relative of Gomez and live in Havana except in jail. My information is that this Gomez is a loyal Spaniard, who represents a business house at Matanzas. Certainly he is not a Cuban sympathizer, and is no relative of the General, or he would have been to see us."

SAYS PEACE BEFORE REFORM.

Weyler Writes to a Deputy in Barcelona of His Plans and Purposes.

Barcelona, May 10.—A letter has been received here written by Capt.-Gen. Weyler in Cuba to a deputy living in this city. Although Gen. Weyler takes a liberal view of the situation in Cuba he opines that the rebellion can only be quelled by vigorous measures.

He expresses the wish to complete the fortified line from Jucaro on the southern coast of the island to Moron, near the northern coast, in the western portion of the Province of Puerto Principe. A railroad runs between these two points. Capt.-Gen. Weyler founds great hopes upon the completion of this line.

He says that when the rebellion has been crushed he intends to apply reforms gradually, as the insurgents yield and as opportunity is afforded to Spain to prove her chivalrous sentiments. But he will make no concessions while the rebellion holds its ground.

PLACES SPAIN BETWEEN TWO FIRES

London News Comments on the Cases of the Competitor Captives.

London, May 10.—The Daily News will say in an editorial tomorrow, regarding the cases of the Competitor captives at Havana:

"The serious news from Cuba places the Spanish Government between two fires. It is difficult to see how either side can recede. If the Spanish Government sacrifices Gen. Weyler it will probably have to be prepared to sacrifice its own life. Public opinion in Madrid is hardly well informed enough to profit by the Virginius case in 1873. The Spanish people ought to distrust their own natural ferocity in cases of this sort. The butchery of the men of the Virginius, which many of them applauded at the time as a fine and spirited act, was received with horror and execration throughout the world."

HAS ASKED FOR THE PROCEEDINGS.

Castillo Wires a New York Paper Regarding the Competitor Case.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—The New York Journal today cabled to Señor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, asking him what the Spanish Government intended to do in the case of the prisoners captured on the Competitor, who had been sentenced to death. The following reply was received tonight:

"The government has decided to apply solely to its representative, and will inform him that Spain means to respect existing treaties. The proceedings of the Competitor trial for revision by the Supreme Tribunal have already been asked for."

HE WINS HIS BET, HANDS DOWN.

Mysterious Action of a Well-Dressed Stranger Under an Electric Light Pole.

On Saturday night a well-dressed man walked up to the electric light pole at the end of the veranda of the Chicago Beach Hotel, put his hands behind his back, and began gazing upward at the carbon.

He stood motionless for five minutes before he attracted attention. Then people began to look at him. In ten minutes he hadn't moved a peg nor taken his eyes from the glare. The hotel porter asked the man what he was doing. He received no answer. The guests gathered in a crowd about the light gazer. The tears were running down his cheeks from the effect of the brightness of the lamp. He would say nothing, and on being jostled simply contented himself with regaining his balance. Finally a glass of water was thrown on him.

"Some one threw water on me," said the gazer, and then kept on gazing.

One of the hotel guests took the man's arm and asked him to go home or tell where he lived. Still no answer.

At last a policeman came and seized the stranger by the arm.

"Come with me," he said.

The man muttered and resisted just enough to cause the policeman to force him along toward a patrol box.

At the gateway the light gazer jerked his arm away and ran like a deer, and the words that came back in the night air to the hotel guests were:

"I won my bet hands down."

And now they want to know his name and the why and wherefore.

GREAT HEAT CAUSES FOREST FIRES.

Hot Wave Sweeps Over the Country Breaking the May Record.

Marquette, Mich., May 10.—[Special.]—The unprecedented hot weather and drought has created a very dangerous condition of affairs all over the Upper Peninsula. There are many big forest fires, and the blaze has been menacing the new town of Munising, Alger County, for several days. Only hard and continuous fighting has saved the town, the ground being all burned over. This afternoon help was called for and a special train was sent down with a fire engine from Negaunee and hose from Marquette. The fire is reported as nearly under control.

Bloomington, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—This was the fourth day of intense heat here. The thermometer recorded 95° in the shade every day, and today it reached nearly to the 100° mark. Farmers are complaining of the dry and hot weather, as the oats crop and meadows are suffering greatly. Many of the oats fields have been ruined and are being replowed and planted in corn.

Greensburg, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—Today was the warmest day known for twenty-five years in May, the mercury being at 96° in the shade. There has been no rain for a month and vegetation is burning up.

New Haven, Conn., May 10.—The phenomenally warm weather today has eclipsed all previous records for May, and the mercury, which reached 93°, attained the highest point for May ever recorded at the local weather bureau since its establishment in 1873.

San Francisco, Cal., May 10.—The Vulcan iron works were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with $31,000 insurance. The fire communicated to the third floor of the Reliance machine works, damaging the building slightly and destroying considerable stock. The loss of the Reliance company is more than covered by the $25,000 insurance on the plant.

NEW CHAPTER OF PHI DELTA PHI.

To Be Organized by Members of the Fuller Law Club.

Fuller Chapter, Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, will be instituted at Kinsley's tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock.

Members of the Melville W. Fuller Law club who are students at the Chicago College of Law will form the nucleus of the new chapter.

Fuller will be the twenty-sixth chapter in the Legal Fraternity, which spreads its influence in nearly as many States.

The Phi Delta Phi fraternity is not three decades old. It was founded at Ann Arbor in 1869. Consisting of college law students alone, it antagonizes no other social or literary fraternities, but draws members from all. It is said it contributes one-tenth of all the lawyers annually admitted to practice in the United States.

DEPUTY SHERIFF SHANKS IS KILLED.

Result of an Attempt to Liberate a Negro Prisoner.

Fort Gibson, I. T., May 10.—Deputy-Sheriff James Shanks of Vian was killed and Dobson Sider, an Indian police, perhaps fatally wounded in a shooting affray which took place on Main street in this city. Shanks attempted to liberate a negro who had been placed in jail by Rider and City Marshal Ross Benge. The officers had been drinking some and hot words were exchanged. Shanks became furious and started toward the officers, when they opened fire upon him. Five shots were fired, four of which took effect upon Shanks, one striking Rider. Shanks died in less than an hour. Benge surrendered. Rider cannot be found. It is said he is fatally wounded.

BADLY BRUISED IN A RUNAWAY.

Driver Hurt by His Horse Taking Fright on a Viaduct.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a coupé, belonging to James Minick, No. 538 Larrabee street, and driven by Charles Dowl, No. 12 Howe street, took fright while on the Clark street viaduct and ran south across the bridge.

At Lake street the rig collided with a cab driven by A. Goward.

Minick was thrown from his seat and badly bruised.

IN MEMORY OF A TREATY.

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY JOIN IN A CELEBRATION.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main They Are Given a Hearty Reception — The Signing of the Treaty Which Guaranteed a United German Empire Is a Subject for Congratulatory Speech — Significant Telegrams of Thanks to Bismarck.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 10.—The celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the treaty today was attended by splendid weather. Emperor William and Empress Augusta arrived in the city at 10 o'clock in the morning and received a greeting from a great multitude of people who had gathered to welcome them. The city was magnificently decorated, gay colored bunting and elaborate designs of flowers and green being everywhere manifest. Crowds of people had gathered into the city from outlying districts and deputations were also present from all the universities of Central and Southern Germany.

After the official reception had been concluded their Majesties, with a numerous suite, attended a thanksgiving service at St. Catherine Church. Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, was present at this service.

After the service at the church the Emperor with great ceremony unveiled a monument to his grandfather, Emperor William I. The burgomaster of Frankfort in a dedicatory speech hailed William I. as "the unselfish hero Emperor."

Appreciative Dispatch to Bismarck.

Emperor William then saluted the statue, which represents the monarch on horseback. A review of the troops concluded the ceremony.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta took lunch with the Landgrave of Hesse. The Emperor telegraphed to Prince Bismarck a long dispatch, in which he said:

"Today's solemn ceremony marks the conclusion of the mighty epoch when Germany won back her unity and greatness and the position due her in the council of nations. I feel it a matter of both necessity and duty today again to remind you, my dear Prince, in gratitude and veneration of the never-to-be-forgotten services rendered by you then. Side by side with the name of the great Emperor that of the great Chancellor will ever be emblazoned on the pages of history and the feeling of inextinguishable gratitude towards you will never die within my heart.

"WILHELM."

Reply from the Chancellor.

In reply to the telegram, Prince Bismarck said:

"Your Majesty has highly honored me by your gracious message of remembrance. I beg to lay my most respectful thanks at the feet of your High Mightiness."

The Reichsanzeiger in a special issue publishes a rescript addressed by the Emperor to Chancellor von Hohenlohe, dated Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 10, expressing his grateful acknowledgments to all present and former members of the civil service, who, whether in the higher or lower grades, contributed each his own meritorious part to the great successes of 1870-'71. The Emperor proceeds to mention the various departments, including the civil officials of the occupied territories, and concludes by saying: "God grant that similar times may bring forth equally faithful and self-sacrificing men."

During the luncheon, in responding to the burgomaster's toast to the health of the Emperor and Empress, the Emperor said:

"It is seldom the privilege of a nation to celebrate such an event. I, myself, and the Empress are deeply grateful for this patriotic reception. From the life of the great Emperor with its many trials we learn how the Creator of the Universe kept his watch over our people in choosing him to give peace to the world. It was only granted to him to see the beginning of the successful work."

Drinks to Frankfort's Prosperity.

The Emperor then proceeded to draw an eloquent picture of the coronation of William I, and the joy in his old age of sitting upon the throne of United Germany. He then continued:

"I hope that all will unanimously uphold our duty to maintain the nation fully armed. I hope that twenty-five years hence the empire will shine with the greatest splendor, and that Frankfort, like the whole of the nation, is destined to develop itself during a long period of peace. With thanks to the army, which is a guarantee that no enemy will ever be in a position to disturb unlawfully the peace of the land, I drink to the prosperity of Frankfort."

The Emperor and Empress attended a gala performance of an opera in the evening, and drove through the illuminated streets to the railway station, where the Empress took her train for Berlin and the Emperor departed for Wiesbaden.

Operate on Sir John Millais.

London, May 10.—Sir John Millais, President of the Royal Academy, is reported to be suffering from cancer of the throat and surgeons were summoned to attend him on Saturday at midnight. They immediately operated upon the distinguished patient, and the alarming symptoms in his case were much relieved.

Reports on the Boer Trial.

London, May 10.—A dispatch from Pretoria to the Daily Telegraph says Judge Gregorowski, who presided at the trial of the reformers, has made a report to the Executive Council on his judgment in the reformers' case, indicating how the prerogative of the government can be effectively applied.

BOAT FOUND DRIFTING IN THE LAKE.

Every Indication That the Unknown Occupants Were Drowned.

Michigan City, Ind., May 10.—While the Michigan City steamer A. B. Taylor was on its return trip to Michigan City from Chicago this evening at 7 o'clock it sighted an unoccupied open fish-boat some twelve miles from Chicago, on a course east by south-half-south from the water-works crib. Capt. Small picked up the boat and found in it a boy's coat and an old rubber coat, luncheon, and some twenty pounds of fish covered with ice, but no name or clew to the owner. The indications point to a case of drowning, as the boat could not have drifted twelve miles from shore before the ice on the fish would have melted in the hot sun.

VETERANS BEGIN TO ARRIVE.

Preparations for the Thirtieth Annual Encampment at Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—Preparations for the thirtieth annual encampment of the Grand Army are complete, and although Tuesday will be the first day, many are already arriving. Gen. Powell, Department Commander, and his staff will arrive on Tuesday. Gen. Walker, Commander-in-Chief, will arrive on Tuesday night. Capt. L. B. Church of this city will be a candidate for Senior Vice-Commander. He served in the famous Wilder Brigade; has been twice Commander of his post here, is aide-de-camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Walker, and is Chairman of the local Executive committee in charge of the coming encampment.

CANTON DRUGGISTS IN A QUANDARY.

Must Choose Between Pretty Girls and Soda or Dudes and Cigarets.

Canton, O., May 10.—[Special.]—The high school girls of the class of '97 will not drink soda water in a place where cigarets are sold. They have organized an anti-cigaret league, with eighteen members to start. They will ask druggists and confectioners in consideration of their soda water trade to cease selling cigarets, and refusal will be followed by a boycott.

They are still working on a plan to work cigar stores, but have struck none as yet. Moral suasion is to be first tried on the boy friends victims of the habit, and if that fails more severe measures will be enacted.

The league organized at a reception, and it is proposed to take in all the girls in school.

Progress of Lawler Monument.

The Frank Lawler Memorial Association, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, decided now to proceed with the active work of securing subscriptions for the proposed Lawler monument. The Plumbers' Union, which originated the movement, has paid into the hands of Treasurer John R. Walsh a contribution of $100.

TO BOYCOTT MILWAUKEE STREET CARS

Labor Organizations Will Fine Their Members for Patronizing the Line—Carette Opposition Planned.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 10.—[Special.]—Not a wheel turned today on the lines of the Milwaukee Street railway company. As a consequence the city was remarkably quiet. There was not a single disturbance of any kind and no arrests were made. The railway company thought the best way to protect its property was to keep it in the barns. The omnibus lines, which are for the most part manned by strikers, did a large business.

It is now believed there is to be a protracted fight and the leaders of the various labor organizations are preparing plans for a boycott of the company. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a large number of carettes from Chicago. These are to be placed on the streets used by the street railway company and are to be run in opposition. All of the labor organizations will pass resolutions to fine any of their members who ride in the cars of the railway company. The organizations which have signified their intention to pass these resolutions have more than 12,000 members, the majority of whom were former patrons of the company. Besides the labor organizations a large number of business-men have signified their willingness to aid the men by refusing to patronize the company.

A parade of the strikers was held at noon, all of the electrical workers, conductors, motormen, and barn men who are out participating. There were 1,100 all together, and besides these there were 1,000 sympathizers in the line.

The trolley wires all through the northwest section of the city today were adorned with effigies of Vice-President Henry C. Payne. No attempts were made to remove them.

Mr. Payne said tonight all the cars would be in operation tomorrow.

The State Board of Arbitration today heard the strikers' side of the question in dispute, and will call on the company tomorrow. Mr. Payne said he would receive them, but in reply to a question whether he would submit the matter to the board he said the strike was over and the men had lost their places.

NEGRO'S HEAD GOES THROUGH A WHEEL

George Buttler Strikes a Rut and Thereby Loses a Race and a Wager.

"I would er beat dat niggah for certain!" exclaimed George Buttler, as he picked himself and broken wheel out of the dust yesterday afternoon in Twenty-ninth street, near Armour avenue.

George Buttler and George "Gass"—he is called "Gass" because he talks so much—two colored bicycle riders, each bet $1 he could begin at Twenty-ninth and Dearborn streets and outride the other around the block and reach the starting point first.

The word "Go!" was given and they set out, choosing Twenty-seventh street and Armour avenue as their route.

Buttler was leading by twenty rods when he turned off Armour avenue into Twenty-ninth street, and would have won the dollar, but he ran his wheel into a rut. The wheel ended up, and Buttler described a double somerset in the air, landing on his head in the center of the front wheel, breaking through the spokes as though they were so many threads.

He attempted to get up, but the wires hung to his clothing, and he was held, writhing and kicking, to the intense amusement of many spectators.

"Niggah, I win dat dollah in er walk!" exclaimed "Gass," as he came up grinning.

"Yas, but youse done took de 'vantage ob my fall," said Buttler.

ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Funeral of Tetsukichi Shimidzu.

Funeral service over the remains of Tetsukichi Shimidzu were held at 2 o'clock yesterday at the residence of Jokichi Takamine, No. 6641 Woodlawn avenue. The Rev. Dr. Miller of the Universalist Church officiated. Mr. Shimidzu was a Japanese, well known in Woodlawn, and was connected with the University of Chicago. Many of the students attended his funeral. The following were the pall-bearers: Dr. M. Ikuta, George Ingersoll, K. Snya, E. Moore, K. Tujiki, and J. Ishiure. Interment was at Oakwoods.

Thomas Seddon.

Birmingham, Ala., May 10.—[Special.]—Thomas Seddon, President of the Sloss Iron and Steel company, died here today of Bright's disease, aged 47. Mr. Seddon was a son of James Alexander Seddon, Secretary of War of the Confederate States. He was a cripple and was born poor, but accumulated a fortune, and was an influential man in the making of Alabama's iron interests. His brother is Judge of the City Court of St. Louis.

Annie Dunnigan Garabrant.

Annie Dunnigan Garabrant, aged 58 years, died yesterday at her home, No. 6612 Sherman street, Englewood. She had been a resident of Chicago fifty-four years. At first she lived with her parents, John and Mary Dunnigan, at Wabash avenue and Congress street, but for forty-three years she had lived in Englewood. She was born in Rochester, N. Y. Four children survive her.

Funeral of V. B. Cochrane.

Marquette, Mich., May 10.—[Special.]—The funeral of V. B. Cochrane this afternoon was one of the most impressive ever held in the Upper Peninsula, Lake Superior Commandery, Knights Templar, conducting it, and all Masonic and Pythian bodies being in line. He was ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan and former Register of the United States Land Office here.

NOTHING LEFT OF L'ANSE VILLAGE.

Fire Makes a Clean Sweep and Wipes Out the Town.

L'Anse, Mich., May 10.—The fire which swept through this place yesterday afternoon and last night burned itself out at midnight. The entire town, except a few scattered houses, was destroyed. Fifty families, numbering about 300 persons, are homeless. The loss is roughly estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000. The homeless people are living in sheds hastily erected or have found refuge at Baraga, across the bay. Saloons are in operation in the open air, dry goods boxes being used as bars. The heaviest individual losses are those of the L'Anse Lumber company, about $50,000 on mill and 4,000,000 feet of lumber; South Shore and Atlantic railway company, $43,000 on ore docks; Ruppee & Son, store and contents, $40,000; Lloyd Hotel, $25,000.

DISORDERLY COLORED MAN'S VICTIM.

Blow Intended for Conductor May Destroy a Passenger's Sight.

William Adams, a bookbinder, living at No. 4238 Wabash avenue, received serious injuries to his left eye last night at the hands of a strange colored man in a Cottage Grove avenue cable car, and at St. Luke's Hospital, where he was taken, it is said he may lose the organ.

At Twenty-ninth street the colored man became involved in a dispute with the conductor, E. W. Kern, over the fare. The negro carried a heavy cane and lifted it to strike the conductor when the point of it entered the eye of Adams.

The latter fell backwards, and when the negro saw what he had done he jumped from the car and escaped. A description of him was given to the police.

CALL IT A ONE-SIDED ARRANGEMENT.

Union Pacific Directors Object to the Hepburn Amendment.

Omaha, Neb., May 10.—[Special.]—Oliver Ames, who is here with a party of Union Pacific directors, in an interview today said:

"It is true that the Reorganization committee has objected to the Hepburn amendment to the bill in Congress which calls for the opening of the various gateways of the Union Pacific. Such action would place us in an unjust position, for, while we would have to divide our business and turn over part of it to connecting roads, these same roads would turn none over to us.

"There is no question but that the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern would be separated from the Union Pacific system."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

CONSIDERABLE DOUBT ABOUT THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Notwithstanding the Unanimous [illegible] lution to Quit May 18 It Begins to Look More Like June—Even if the Lawmakers Do Not Adjourn [illegible] the First Week in June They [illegible] Break the Record of a [illegible] Century.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—Although the House of Representatives [illegible] passed by unanimous vote a concurrent resolution to adjourn this session of Congress on May 18, one week from tomorrow, although the general hope is that an [illegible] adjournment will be effected, still the [illegible] is a matter of doubt and uncertainty in the minds of many Congressmen.

Even if the session should close by the [illegible] of the first week in June the record for [illegible] than half a century would be broken. [illegible] since 1830 has the "long session" of [illegible] Congress closed short of 187 days, [illegible] would carry the present session to Saturday, June 6. The nearest approaches to [illegible] a date were in the sessions of 1857-'8, [illegible] closed June 14, after having used up [illegible] days; in 1871-'72, which closed June [illegible] 190 days; in 1879-'80, which ended June [illegible] with 199 days, and the session of 1877-'8 [illegible] which closed June 20, after having continued 200 days.

All other "long sessions" have exceeded 200 days, ranging from 202 days in [illegible] 204 days in 1873-'74, 209 days in [illegible] 218 days in 1883-'84, the last having closed July 7, 1884, and thence upward to the longest session on record—the first session of the Fiftieth Congress—which continued [illegible] Oct. 20, 1888, having been in continuous session 321 days.

That was the session in which the Democratic House of Representatives passed the Mills tariff bill, and the Republican Senate passed as a substitute what was known as the Aldrich-Allison-Sherman tariff, which constituted the framework of the McKinley tariff law of 1890.

Even if the present session shall continue ten working days in the month of June, adjournment would be made Thursday, June 11—a total of 191 days—and then all would have time to reach St. Louis in good season before the opening of the convention on Tuesday, June 16.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN CONGRESS.

Cuban Crisis Likely to Occupy [illegible] tention This Week.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill will probably be concluded on Monday. This will be followed by the resolution to seat Mr. Dupont. The bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia will next be considered. Only the provision in the river and harbor bill for the construction of a breakwater at Santa Monica, Cal., remains to be acted upon. The Cuban situation, as presented by the imposition of the death sentence upon the members of the Competitor party, brings forward a decidedly interesting condition, which may result in an attempt at action on this question in the Senate during the week. In fact the outlook in this direction is full of possibilities.

Senators Berry, Vest, and Perkins will oppose the San Monica amendment, and Senator Frye, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, will explain the committee's reason for its action. Senator [illegible] will reply briefly to Mr. Frye. After this it is expected that the vote on the amendment will be taken, and that whatever the fate of this amendment the bill will be promptly passed. It is not expected to remain long in conference, as there is a disposition manifest in both Houses to get the bill to the President at as early a date as practicable.

This is due to the fear of a veto and to the determination to remain in session long enough to give Congress time to act in case of such adverse indorsement by the President.

The agreement in regard to the Dupont case is that it shall be taken up for debate immediately after the disposal of the river and harbor bill, and that a vote shall be taken not later than 5 o'clock of the [illegible] day after the debate begins.

It is doubtful whether the entire time allowed for debate will be required. [illegible] of the vote is still in doubt. It depends on one or two Populist Senators who have not made their position known so far as can be ascertained.

There are several features in the [illegible] bill which are expected to arouse [illegible] but if it should be passed before the end of the week the Committee on Appropriations will have the fortification appropriation bill ready to take up and will press its consideration. There will, however, be strong pressure in that event to work on the calendar.

The indications are that the House will be occupied with conference reports on appropriation bills. Tomorrow is District of Columbia day, and Wednesday is [illegible] of the special order giving it up to the consideration of private pension bills. It is likely that the contested election cases of Rinaker vs. Downing and Murray vs. Elliott will with such conference reports as may be presented occupy the remainder of the time. It is not improbable that a resolution requesting the protection of the two Americans sentenced to death by the Spanish authorities at Havana may be presented and furnish the text for a reopening of a discussion of the entire Cuban situation.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AT SANTIAGO.

Smallpox, Yellow-Fever, and Other Diseases Increasing.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—"Smallpox is steadily increasing at [illegible] ago," according to a report to the United States Marine Hospital service, "the number of cases under treatment at the hospital reaching thirty.

"There is hardly a day that police do not discover some hidden cases among the poorer classes. Yellow-fever is also increasing among the lately landed recruits, and as the summer is approaching, the fever will take its former intensity and make fresh victims.

"Malarial fevers are also very common and assume the typhoid type, owing to the poisoned condition of the atmosphere we are breathing just now. Diarrhea and enterocolitis are making many victims among the children; fresh milk is almost a luxury and condensed milk does not seem in the tropics to answer the purpose for which it is put up."

MR. LANSING REFUSES TO RESIGN.

Pastor of the Park Street Church in Boston Will Not Be Ousted.

Boston, Mass., May 10.—[Special.]—The Rev. I. J. Lansing, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church, where the Illinois delegation to the Christian Endeavor convention had their headquarters in this city last summer, has been asked to resign, but he refuses to do so.

His salary has been $7,000 a year, but was recently cut down to $4,500. The request for his resignation followed upon his refusal to resign when the cut was made.

Mr. Lansing is charged with neglecting his pastoral work, as well as acting contrary to the wishes of the society in financial and other matters, notably in his [illegible] attack upon President Cleveland and [illegible] in making two public denunciations of Gov. Greenhalge. Lansing says he can be ousted only by a church council and declares he will fight to maintain his rights, and a breezy trouble is in the air.

ITALIAN HELD FOR USING A [illegible]

Resents W. A. Becker's Efforts to [illegible] Him on a Highway.

Italie Izzi was arrested yesterday afternoon in Austin upon a warrant sworn out by W. A. Becker, a saloonkeeper [illegible] heim.

Izzi was driving a street piano along [illegible] son street in Austin about 8 o'clock Saturday evening and refused to turn out for Becker. Becker tried to pass him, and Izzi, it is said, struck him in the face with a whip, cutting a gash under his right eye. He then drove rapidly away.

Policeman Krueger arrested him at [illegible] lin avenue and Erie street, Austin, and he was locked up. Justice Amerson held him on a $200 bond to appear [illegible]

HER BURNS PROVE TO BE FATAL.

Result of a Woman's Effort to Save Her Child.

Mrs. James Buster, No. 4254 C[illegible] avenue, who was fatally burned [illegible] evening while trying to extinguish [illegible] ing the clothing of her little [illegible] at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday [illegible]

ALL RUSH [illegible]

PREVIOUS HO[illegible] FOR MA[illegible]

Reports of [illegible] Escapes a [illegible] mer in New [illegible] Causes Mu[illegible] cyclists Es[illegible] for Shade [illegible] Makes a Pl[illegible]

New York, M[illegible] another record [illegible] of hot weather. [illegible] perature that w[illegible] sample of wha[illegible] week, so the W[illegible]

The hottest p[illegible] of the Weather [illegible] day the thermo[illegible] and hung there [illegible] hot places, the[illegible] went much hig[illegible] perature was n[illegible] last night and [illegible]

The annual s[illegible] begun in the t[illegible] people in the l[illegible] out upon the [illegible] the narrow s[illegible] The high price[illegible] ings of a mer[illegible] creased the ch[illegible] reports are co[illegible] caused by peo[illegible] escapes, which [illegible] real summer.

Today was [illegible] festive bicycli[illegible] jammed all da[illegible] the ferries or [illegible] estimated 70,0[illegible] Three fatal a[illegible] ported. Tens [illegible] Coney Island [illegible] and hundreds [illegible]

MAKES A PL[illegible]

The Rev. Dr[illegible] tion of [illegible]

New York, [illegible] Dr. Talmage [illegible] Washington, [illegible] he concerned [illegible] National Gove[illegible] Psalms cv., [illegible] wisdom." Of [illegible] immigration, [illegible]

"I take a st[illegible] the gavels of [illegible] sentatives an[illegible] pound adjourn[illegible] a law or adop[illegible] fulness for t[illegible] which are co[illegible] now to discu[illegible] them come. [illegible] coming this m[illegible]

"What are [illegible] are doing a g[illegible] their baggage [illegible] send them to [illegible] least they los[illegible] them. But w[illegible] them into th[illegible] Now, I say, le[illegible] States, so com[illegible] or both politi[illegible] migrant who [illegible] type and wel[illegible] ume containin[illegible] ence, the Co[illegible] and a chapte[illegible] ment."

NEWS OF [illegible]

Expectancy [illegible] Denman T[illegible]

New York, [illegible] art of origin[illegible] supply of pl[illegible] silly season [illegible] These spec[illegible] dramatization [illegible] Theater in t[illegible] the dramati[illegible] mille" or "[illegible] of a popular [illegible] This new pl[illegible] song of the [illegible] dise Alley," [illegible] idea of the [illegible] of furnishing [illegible]

Mr. Denma[illegible] Ryer, who e[illegible] into a famou[illegible] life, are the [illegible] to furnish [illegible] city life as [illegible] of the song [illegible] about the Ea[illegible] in sympathi[illegible] and all the [illegible] bewitches. I[illegible] among the r[illegible] people, and [illegible] through the [illegible] are located [illegible] in Bronx Pa[illegible] petent.

Some exce[illegible] along its hi[illegible] season in Ne[illegible] well-nigh ru[illegible] during the [illegible] ends on Frid[illegible] sails for Eng[illegible] Mme. Bernha[illegible] the theater [illegible] France.

Miss Rose [illegible] cable Saturd[illegible] duce a play [illegible] Blouet), the [illegible] and lecturer.

As it is th[illegible] writing ther[illegible] work. The [illegible] "Heart Eas[illegible] upper Bohe[illegible] author is "to [illegible] of life in ar[illegible] guaranteed. [illegible] script say O[illegible] the brilliant [illegible] books and o[illegible]

Miss Coghl[illegible] wife who is [illegible] parative po[illegible] and misery. [illegible] for a thoro[illegible] ability; mor[illegible] of No Impo[illegible] successful.

The come[illegible] author-hum[illegible] by two Am[illegible] picture-buyi[illegible] indulges i[illegible] expense. [illegible] of Americ[illegible] in his play. [illegible] with A. M. [illegible] production [illegible]

Theaters [illegible] the summe[illegible] pairs. "T[illegible] est runnin[illegible] the Herald [illegible] likewise w[illegible] Casino, "C[illegible] ard, and on[illegible] at the Bijo[illegible]

Following [illegible] Casino on [illegible] review, "I[illegible] initial prod[illegible] and witty.

The plays [illegible] "Thorough[illegible] the Garrick [illegible] Garden.

The roof [illegible] their awni[illegible] weather ce[illegible]

An inter[illegible] downs of t[illegible] those who [illegible] is that Mr. [illegible] tampered [illegible] legitimate, [illegible] continuous [illegible] Uncle Sim[illegible] tributed t[illegible] once obse[illegible] didn't."

LONG IS[illegible]

Flames [illegible]

New Yor[illegible] a Long Isl[illegible] grass alon[illegible] ton a day [illegible] extinguish [illegible] it would s[illegible] fanned b[illegible] changed t[illegible] twenty-fiv[illegible] flames lea[illegible] made rap[illegible] bushes, a[illegible] the under[illegible] like. Ther[illegible] forest fire. [illegible] were the [illegible] ton, Quog[illegible] rich peopl[illegible]

The Rev. [illegible] byterian C[illegible] of his se[illegible] parsonage [illegible]

ALL RUSH FOR THE SURF.

PREVIOUS HOT WEATHER RECORDS FOR MAY ARE BROKEN.

Reports of People Falling from Fire Escapes a Sure Harbinger of Summer in New York—High Price of Ice Causes Much Suffering—70,000 Bicyclists Estimated to Have Sought for Shade Awheel — Dr. Talmage Makes a Plea for Immigrants.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—Today was another record breaker in New York in point of hot weather. It is not a sudden rise in temperature that will soon pass away, but a fair sample of what is to be expected all this week, so the Weather Bureau says.

The hottest previous May 10 in the history of the Weather Bureau was 89° in 1872. Today the thermometers officially touched 90° and hung there. Unofficially, in particularly hot places, the thermometers on the street went much higher. The range of the temperature was narrow. It did not go below 70° last night and tonight it is above that figure.

The annual season of torment has actually begun in the tenement districts. The poor people in the lower part of the city flocked out upon the pavements tonight and made the narrow streets well nigh impassable. The high price of ice, caused by the dickerings of a merciless trust, has greatly increased the chances for suffering. Already reports are coming to the police of accidents caused by people falling off tenement fire-escapes, which are the surest harbingers of real summer.

Today was not too warm to phase the festive bicyclist however. The parks were jammed all day and many thousands crossed the ferries or sought the open country. It is estimated 70,000 bicycles were in use today. Three fatal accidents to wheelmen are reported. Tens of thousands of people visited Coney Island and neighboring resorts today and hundreds went bathing in the ocean.

MAKES A PLEA FOR THE IMMIGRANT.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage Scores the Action of Government Officials.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Talmage preached a strong sermon at Washington, D. C., this morning, in which he concerned himself almost entirely with National Government affairs. His text was Psalms cv., 22, "And teach his Senators wisdom." Of the great incoming wave of immigration, Dr. Talmage said:

"I take a step further, and say that before the gavels of our Senate and House of Representatives and our political conventions pound adjournment there ought to be passed a law or adopted a plank of intelligent helpfulness for the great foreign populations which are coming among us. It is too late now to discuss whether we had better let them come. They are here. They are coming this moment through the Narrows.

"What are we doing for them? Well, we are doing a great deal for them. We steal their baggage as soon as they get here. We send them to a boarding-house where the least they lose is their money. We swindle them. But what are we doing to introduce them into the duties of good citizenship? Now, I say, let the Government of the United States, so commanded by one political party or both political parties, give to every immigrant who lands here a volume, in good type and well bound for long usage—a volume containing the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and a chapter on the spirit of our government."

NEWS OF WEEK IN THEATRICALS.

Expectancy Aroused Over Plays by Denman Thompson and Max O'Rell.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—Has the art of original playmaking exhausted the supply of playmaking material or has the silly season in New York really set in? These speculations are called out by a dramatization due at the Fourteenth Street Theater in this city tomorrow. It is not the dramatization of a novel like "Camille" or "Trilby," but the dramatization of a popular song like nothing else on earth. This new play will be founded upon the song of the street, "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley," and it will closely follow the idea of the song, even going to the extent of furnishing a view of the alley itself.

Mr. Denman Thompson and Mr. George Ryer, who evolved "The Old Homestead" into a famously pleasing depiction of rural life, are the authors, and they will attempt to furnish an equally faithful picture of city life as seen in the slums. The burden of the song is known far and wide. It is about the East Side New York girl, tender in sympathies and winning in her ways, and all the fellows whom her loveliness bewitches. It is therefore a picture of life among the rough, mixedly tender and tough people, and its success is to be attained through the success of the song. The scenes are located in a tenement, on a wharf, and in Bronx Park. The company will be competent.

Some excellent examples of the drama along its highest levels will wind up the season in New York. Sir Henry Irving will well-nigh run the gamut of his latest plays during the final week at Abbey's, which ends on Friday night. The entire company sails for England on Saturday morning and Mme. Bernhardt will follow for a week at the theater before going to her home in France.

Miss Rose Coghlan secured from Paris by cable Saturday the American rights to produce a play written by Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet), the widely-known French author and lecturer.

As it is the author's first attempt at play writing there will be a wide interest in his work. The new play will probably be called "Heart Ease." The scenes are laid in the upper Bohemian circles of Paris, and as the author is "to the manner born," a true picture of life in artistic and literary circles can be guaranteed. Those who have read the manuscript say O'Rell has more than duplicated the brilliant, forceful language used in his books and on the platform.

Miss Coghlan will play the part of a young wife who is suddenly transported from comparative poverty and happiness to riches and misery. She is afforded opportunities for a thorough display of her dramatic ability; more so, even, than in "A Woman of No Importance," in which she was so successful.

The comedy element is said to be in the author-humorist's best style. It is furnished by two Americans who visit Paris on a picture-buying trip. In the play Mr. O'Rell indulges in many quiet jests at our expense. Many of his "impressions of Americans will be found embodied in his play. Negotiations are now under way with A. M. Palmer for the first American production at his theater.

Theaters are closing up on every side for the summer season of renovation and repairs. "The Heart of Maryland," the longest running play of the season, winds up at the Herald Square next Saturday night and likewise will "The Lady Slavey" at the Casino, "Chimmie Fadden" at the Standard, and one week later "The Widow Jones" at the Bijou.

Following "The Lady Slavey" at the Casino on May 25, Canary & Lederer's new review, "In Gay New York," will have its initial production. It promises to be bright and witty. It is now in active rehearsal.

The plays here to stand the hot siege are "Thoroughbred," with Dixey in the cast, at the Garrick, and "His Absent Boy" at the Garden.

The roof gardens are already shaking out their awnings and are waiting until the weather ceases to be fickle.

An interesting example of the ups and downs of theatrical life which may interest those who follow theatrical affairs closely is that Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew, who have tampered long with high comedy and the legitimate, are now at Keith's Union Square continuous show doing a skit called "My Uncle Simpson." It recalls a witticism attributed to Mr. Maurice Barrymore, who once observed "John Drew but Sydney didn't."

LONG ISLAND VILLAGES IN PERIL.

Flames in the Forests Threaten Suburban Homes.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—A coal from a Long Island railroad engine set fire to the grass along the north track at West Hampton a day or two ago. No effort was made to extinguish the fire, because it was expected it would soon die out. But it spread slowly, fanned by a southerly breeze. The wind changed this morning, increasing to a gale of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. The flames leaped across the Long Island tracks, made rapid progress through the scrubby bushes, and then entered the woods, where the undergrowth was thick, dry, and tinder-like. Then they raged with all the fury of a forest fire. Directly in the path of the flames were the aristocratic towns of West Hampton, Quogue, and Good Ground, where many rich people have their country homes.

The Rev. Mr. Lawrence, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Quogue, was in the midst of his sermon when he discovered that the parsonage barn, adjoining the church, was afire. He stopped off short and told the congregation. He organized a fire brigade and placed himself at the head of it. The men deserted the church, armed themselves with whatever they could lay their hands on, and were speedily joined by others, until there was a force of over 500 at work.

The fire made its way by trees over Quantick Creek, and was finally arrested, but not before half a dozen barns and one house were burned. The depot at Quogue narrowly escaped. By noon the fire was two miles long.

At midnight tonight the fire is still burning, and people are on watch in all the menaced town. Quantick, north of Quogue, was in danger. It is feared it may be destroyed before morning.

UNNERVED BY COL. NORTH'S DEATH.

Bit of Romance Connected with a Suicide in New York.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—What may prove an important clew to the identity of "Mrs. Everett of Boston," the mysterious suicide at the Colonnade Hotel, was discovered in Newburg today. A woman who saw her in Newburg before she came to New York to end her life says "Mrs. Everett" intimated that her distress was caused by the death of Col. North, the Nitrate King, in London. She said Col. North had been an intimate friend of hers when she was in London and she seemed to be amazed and grieved to hear of his sudden death.

At the Howland House, where she stopped on Tuesday and Wednesday, she spoke of England as though she had been there. Much of her clothing was of English make. Some one who remembered a famous divorce suit in which a Boston lawyer sought a release from Georgia Lillian Everett, read the story of the man who on Saturday night called at the morgue, viewed the body, fell in a dead faint on the floor, and when he revived ran away.

The resemblance between the Boston lawyer and the powerfully affected man at the morgue was sufficiently strong to attract attention. In all ways the description of the two men tallied. And the resemblance between the Mrs. Georgia Everett and the "Mrs. Everett of Boston" who registered at the Colonnade is scarcely less striking, according to a statement by Samuel Walker of Ayers & Walker, attorneys, counsel for the woman in the Boston divorce suit.

GENERAL NEWS OF NEW YORK.

Memorial Services Held in Honor of the Late Baron Hirsch.

New York, May 10.—Hebrews of all shades of belief and a goodly sprinkling of Christians filled Temple Emanuel at the special memorial services for the late Baron Maurice de Hirsch today. The services were opened by the singing of the anthem, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," by the choir. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of B'nai Jeshurun, delivered the opening prayer and was followed by Col. John B. Weber, late Commissioner of Immigration, who knew the Baron intimately, and who delivered an address. Oscar S. Straus and Simon W. Rosendale also paid glowing tributes to the memory of the deceased. The Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler of Temple Bethel pronounced the benediction and the services were closed.

Ten Thousand Bakers to Parade.

About 10,000 bakers will parade and hold a mass-meeting next Saturday night to celebrate the passage of the sanitary bake-shop bill. Two of the parades will be held on the West Side in the afternoon and another will take place on the East Side in the evening, when all the members of the various bakers' unions will march to Union Square to listen to speeches by Hamilton Fish, Daniel Harris, William J. O'Brien, and others.

Chicagoans Registered in New York.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels today:

Holland—T. D. Fox, Miss C. Green, B. P. Hamilton, D. G. Hamilton, S. W. Allerton, C. Turner, J. C. Hoof.
Imperial—W. D. Oliver, F. S. Oliver, F. S. Kenfield, G. E. Downe, P. H. Anmey.
Fifth Avenue—K. D. Smith, L. G. Fisher.
Hoffman—J. J. Walser, C. L. Glass.
Murray Hill—A. G. Strong, A. C. Gehr.
Normandie—R. M. Fair, C. M. Fair, J. B. Fair.
Marlborough—H. W. Treese.

NON-UNION TILELAYER ASSAULTED.

He Is Badly Beaten by Two Men, but Not Seriously Injured.

There was only one non-union tilelayer in Chicago last Saturday. Now there isn't one. This man was at work at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon setting mantels in a new flat building on Lexington avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Two men of might entered. They remonstrated with the non-union man. Their argument was violent and convincing.

After being knocked down and kicked he cried out:

"I'll never do it any more."

Then he fainted and the other men fled. A crowd on foot, three dogs, and a man on a bicycle gave chase. The latter was thrown from his wheel by one of the pursued. He quit.

The men boarded an electric car going west on Sixty-third street and escaped. The man assaulted, who declined to give his name, was badly beaten, but not seriously injured.

WANTS THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

Atlanta Has Already Entered Upon a G. A. R. Campaign.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10.—It is understood here that a new departure will be made in the observance of Decoration day. The Queen and Crescent route will bring an immense concourse of soldiers and their friends from the North, who will visit Chickamauga Park, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge battlefields, and will assist in decorating the graves in the national cemetery. A nominal rate for the round trip from Cincinnati has been made for this occasion. Numbers of veterans will make this trip, and it is expected to be followed by an effort to get the national encampment in 1897 at Atlanta.

HOW DID MULVIHILL DIE?

BODY OF THE MISSING MAN FOUND IN A SLOUGH.

Five Persons, Those with Whom He Was Last Seen, Placed Under Arrest—They Tell Conflicting Stories—No Marks of Violence, Yet Crime Is Suspected—Suspicion Points to John Shea—Motive for Murder Does Not Appear.

The body of Thomas Mulvihill Jr., No. 5729 Kimbark avenue, was found in a slough at the Stock-Yards yesterday. After a week's search by friends and the police this discovery reveals only the fate of the boy without throwing any light on the manner of death.

It is believed Mulvihill was murdered, although there is an argument for the suicide theory.



PEOPLE LAST SEEN WITH THOMAS MULVIHILL.

Watchman Roger Sweeney discovered the body in the old reservoir off West Forty-third street, a half block west of Halsted street, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. There was every indication the body had been in the water since the boy's disappearance a week ago last night.

Inspector Hunt of the Hyde Park police district promptly put five persons under arrest. They were those with whom Mulvihill spent his last hours and who may have knowledge of his death. John Shea, a coachman for Charles Eaton, No. 5450 Greenwood avenue, was the first man arrested. He is believed by the police, because of his conflicting statements, to know more about the mystery than any one else.

Others confined in the Hyde Park Station are Mr. and Mrs. John Flynn, No. 4257 Wentworth avenue; Patrick Flynn, a city teamster; and James Meehan. These were all strangers to Mulvihill, who met them in company with Shea at the Flynn home on the night of the disappearance.

Suspicion Points to Shea.

Suspicion points to Shea. He has helped this situation by conflicting stories. He was the last one known to be in the dead boy's company. Like Mulvihill, he failed to return home that night. The other prisoners are held for what evidence they may know against him.

Sweeney saw the body at the surface near the center of the slough, where the water is six feet deep. The clothes had not been disturbed, and a watch and some money were in the pockets. There were no outward signs of violence. The spot is out of the way, and few people go by it after night. It is just half a mile west of Flynn's house.

The slough lies on both sides of Forty-third street. Mulvihill met his fate in the south section. Half the street is taken up by a viaduct. Along the road is a high fence. Two other fences extend between it and the water. The edge of the reservoir is bordered with old timber, green with slime, and sloping at a deep incline, so that one getting into the water could hardly climb out.

On the west side there is a small gap in the inclosure, but the water on that side is not deep. The police believe Mulvihill went into the slough from Forty-third street.

Go to Flynn's House.

Shea and the dead boy met in the barber shop at Fifty-fifth street and Lexington avenue on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. They went to Flynn's house, where Shea is a frequent guest. Several drinks of whisky, Shea says, were taken along the journey. During the evening the Flynns and their visitors "rushed" several cans of beer. James Meehan and Patrick Flynn joined the group about 11 o'clock, and it was near midnight when Shea, Mulvihill, and Patrick Flynn departed.

Instead of going back to his stable, where his duties awaited him, Shea went to James Charlston's, No. 3700 Armour avenue, another acquaintance, who harbored him and Flynn for the night. So that Mulvihill went away from the Flynn house, by the testimony of all except the coachman, in company with Shea.

"While we were sitting at the table Mulvihill went out into the yard," says Shea. "That was at 11 o'clock, and after twenty minutes, when he failed to come back, I said I supposed he had gone home. I then started for home with Pat Flynn, but we decided to stop with Charlston. Mulvihill was not drunk, although drinking. I never saw him after he crossed the threshold."

Patrick Flynn tells a story different from all the others. He says he, Shea, and Mulvihill left his brother's house at midnight. The last he saw of the dead boy, he says, was when he walked north on the tracks in Wentworth avenue.

What Inspector Hunt Says.

"From Mr. and Mrs. Flynn," said Inspector Hunt, "we learn Shea departed in company with Mulvihill after 11:30 o'clock. The woman says she locked the door after them. The prisoner insists the boy went away twenty minutes before him. The fact that he sticks to this made us suspect him as soon as we got contradictory evidence. How did the pair get separated? How did Mulvihill get half a mile west? How did he get into the reservoir? And why did the coachman not return to his stable? Shea does not elucidate these points.

"Shea has tripped himself on other statements. He says there were men and women there and dancing. The Flynns say not. He denies he met Meehan there or ever saw him. Meehan declares he joined the company at 11, met Shea and the dead boy for the first time, and at 11:30 went to bed, leaving them still at the house. Mulvihill's watch stopped at 3 o'clock. It is inferred he was drowned about an hour earlier.

"I can conjecture no cause for murder. It could not have been for robbery, and no other cause has been developed. But the prisoners tell such conflicting stories it looks like crime somewhere.

"There is much against the supposition of suicide. The boy was happily located, he had no troubles at home, and the next day he was to have gone to work for Franklin MacVeagh & Co. So we will hold our prisoners and expect to get the truth from them."

The dead boy was the son of Deputy Sheriff Mulvihill, who is a bailiff in the Criminal Court. He was 19 years of age, and was until lately a student at the Hyde Park High School.

JOKICHI TAKAMINE IS NOT DEAD.

Trick of the Types Substitutes His Name for Tetsukichi Shimidzu's.

Through an error in the copy THE TRIBUNE of yesterday was made to say Jockichi Takamine had died at No. 6641 Woodlawn avenue. The man whose death should have been recorded was Tetsukichi Shimidzu, the Japanese resident and inventor, one of the leading members of his race in this country, and at one time an official of the imperial court at Tokio. Consumption was the cause of death. Mr. Shimidzu was chief chemist of the Takamine company at Peoria until a short time ago, when he moved to Chicago.

FATALLY STABBED IN SALOON FIGHT

Murderer Makes His Escape and St. Louis Police Cannot Find Him.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—In a saloon row tonight Ike Shelburn stabbed Mike Rohan and a man named Haloran. Rohan was killed and Haloran, who was taken to the city hospital, cannot live. The police are looking for Shelburn, who escaped after the murder. All three were laborers.

ON MURDERERS' TRAIL.

POLICE CONFIDENT THEY WILL CAPTURE MARSHALL'S SLAYERS.

All the Suspects to Be Brought Before Clerks, Who, It Is Thought, Will Be Able to Identify Them—James Menard, Arrested in Jefferson, the Latest Man Believed to Have Had a Hand in the Crime—Police Still Adhere to Their Early Theories.

Attempts to solve the mystery of the murder of Thomas J. Marshall, proprietor of the Golden Rule dry goods store, on West Madison street, have as yet proven unsuccessful, although the police believe they are near the end. They insist the men who committed the daring murder are now under arrest, and it only remains with them to establish their identity.

Four men who are now locked up at Desplaines Street Station are thought to have been connected with the attempted robbery, and if they were not participants can at least give information as to the guilty parties. They are Frank Carpenter, Clarence White, Charles Gurley, and Joseph Menard.

Menard is a new man who was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Town of Jefferson. Soon after the attempt at robbery Lieut. Dennis O'Connor of the Desplaines Street Station suggested the name of Menard as "a good man." Lieut. O'Connor had once heard a confession from Menard's "pal" in which the latter told of his daring. Menard was characterized as a man who would allow nothing to balk him in his purposes. Lieut. O'Connor remembered this and when he suggested Menard's name a detail of detectives were sent to look for him.

Suspicion Points to Menard.

It was ascertained he had been seen in Jefferson and the detectives were detailed to patrol the suburb. He was brought in yesterday afternoon and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

Menard denies all knowledge of the shooting and says he can prove an alibi. The only thing against him is his former record, which is alleged to be bad.

George Taylor, one of the men who was arrested with Carpenter, is believed to know something of the story, and if he can be induced to impart his information the police do not doubt the guilty man could be found. Acting on this Inspector Shea had Taylor brought into his office yesterday afternoon and for an hour questioned him.

Taylor insisted he had no connection with the attempted robbery and was with Carpenter all of Thursday night. "We went to Whiting," he said, "and had just returned when the police arrested us." This story is not credited by the police, who say Taylor was within a few blocks of the store when the murder was committed.

Investigating a Possible Clew.

Detectives have been detailed to look up the record of Edward J. Kelly of No. 89 Dearborn avenue, the alleged special agent of the Northwestern railway, who identified Edward McNichol and John Lang as the men who fired the shots on the night of the Marshall murder. It has been ascertained that Kelly relinquished his position as special agent on the preceding day. He came to the Desplaines Street Police Station unsolicited, and for this reason his alleged identification of the two men now in custody is regarded as unreliable.

The police are not disposed to give up their theory connecting Carpenter, White, and Gurley with the robbery. Although the cashier of the Golden Rule dry goods store, Miss Garrettson, has failed to identify them positively, the police believe they are the men who undertook to commit the daring robbery, which culminated in the murder of Mr. Marshall. Carpenter, since he left the bridewell six years ago, is reputed to have carried two revolvers, which he is ever ready to use. Three of the chambers of one of the weapons had been exploded when he was arrested.

The witnesses who have looked at Carpenter have all said he looked like the man, yet none of them would positively identify him. At 10 o'clock this morning the suspects will again be brought out to be inspected by Parks and Peterson, two clerks who figured in the tragedy. These two men, it is thought, will be able to state positively whether any of the men under arrest were connected with the attempted robbery. Lieut. Steve Wood will be present and conduct the examination. Peterson, whose chin was burned by powder from the revolver of one of the desperadoes, is thought to be able to identify one of the men. Parks is expected to identify the man who killed Mr. Marshall.

On account of the funeral of Mr. Marshall these two men have been unable to appear at the Desplaines Street Station. They have promised to be present today and look over the men who are now under arrest. Both men feel sure they can identify the men and in case they fail to pick out any of the men under arrest the police will be totally at sea, although they feel certain they have the right men in custody.

Carpenter Partially Identified.

John Murray, an ex-health inspector, has added strength to the police theory by partially identifying Carpenter. He says he is the man, although he remembers him as wearing a cap and a small mustache. Frank Uhrich of No. 357 Monroe street attempted to identify the man who ran north on Ann street before the shots were fired, but failed. He said the man whom he saw was a tall man with a dark mustache, who wore a dark suit of clothes and a fedora hat. He carried a revolver in each hand. Uhrich became frightened when he saw the man running and took refuge in an alley. When he looked out a moment later he saw two men pass, both of whom carried revolvers. He did not recognize any of the men under arrest.

The inspection of the suspects by the clerks of the Golden Rule store today is regarded as a last resort, and its result will be considered final. If they fail to identify anyone an attempt will be made to hold the men on circumstantial evidence. The detectives say they can prove the men were in the vicinity at the time of the attack, or immediately before. In addition to the clerks of the Golden Rule store a number of other clerks and cashiers who have been robbed recently will be summoned in the hope of fastening some crime upon the men who have such a bad reputation in police circles.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Columbia Theater was unable to open its doors last night for the performance of "A County Fair" owing to the fact that the necessary mechanical contrivances were not in working order. The play with its wonderful realistic effects will begin tonight.

* * *

The name of Tony Pastor served to draw an enormous crowd to the Chicago Opera-House yesterday, where this favorite comedian opened for a week of continuous vaudeville performance. Mr. Pastor's company this season is greater and better than ever before and presents a number of new and original acts.

* * *

At Hopkins' South Side Theater the audiences thoroughly enjoyed a cleverly staged production of Fergus Humes' "Mystery of a Hansom Cab." In the vaudeville performance Lockhart's comic elephants formed the special feature with their clever tricks. At the West Side house the local stock company presented the Western melodrama, "The Danites," to good-sized and appreciative houses.

* * *

The Grand Opera-House opened for the second week of "The Officer of the Second." This excellent melodrama has been playing to good houses and bids fair to have a long run. The plot is exciting, the dialogue adequate if not brilliant, and the acting is good throughout.

* * *

Miss Julia Stuart appeared last night at the Haymarket in the time-honored dramatization of "East Lynne." Her acting was sympathetic and she was supported by a good company, including Mr. John W. Dunne and Mr. Charles Hagar. Friday and Saturday Miss Stuart will add yet another to the many interpretations of "Camille" given this winter in Chicago.

* * *

At the Academy "The Dangers of a Great City" was given with great success. The sensational situations of the melodrama afford excellent opportunities to Miss Kittie De Lorme, who is an actress of decided talent. She was equally at home as a typical New York girl, a Bowery girl, and a sister of charity, while she received adequate support from Mr. Harry M. Holden and the Holden company.

* * *

At Sam T. Jack's a continuous performance was given which will last during the week. The new burlesque, "Prince Faithful," was especially well received. The variety entertainment included such well-known artists as Flora Mitchell, Goggin and Davis, Dora Dean, the Creole soubrette, and James Richmond Glenroy.

* * *

Miss Katie Emmett was seen at her best in "The Waifs of New York" at the Alhambra. The piece includes a number of good specialties, while the character of a newspaper boy is well suited to one of the best boy soubrettes upon the stage.

* * *

There were several new attractions at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden yesterday. The performance goes on during the present week, and ought to find many patrons.

RESULT OF A DRINKING BOUT

Quarrel Over a Pail of Beer Causes a Man to Be Shot.

As the result of a quarrel over a pail of beer Nicholas Thul, No. 130 Willow street, was shot three times and seriously wounded by James Krank early last evening. Thul was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

On Saturday night Thul, with several friends, Krank among them, were drinking beer, when a dispute arose between Thul and Krank as to who should pay for the next pail. The quarrel ended by another of the party having the pail refilled and nothing more was thought of it.

Last night Thul left his home, and on Sheffield avenue he heard some one running behind him. At the same time he heard a shot which struck him in the back. He turned and, it is said, saw Krank a few feet away. Without a word Krank, it is charged, fired two more shots, striking Thul in the chest and right leg.

Thul then ran to Clybourn and Sheffield avenues, where the police took charge of him. Krank is still at large.

ONE WOMAN SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Domestic Infelicities Said to Have Been a Factor.

Mrs. Honore Kammart, a widow living at No. 5225 South Carpenter street, was last night shot in the left hand by Mrs. Gustina Umbach, No. 537 Thirty-first street.

The latter some time since was divorced from her husband, but they were recently remarried.

It is stated that past domestic infelicity had something to do with last night's shooting. Mrs. Umbach was arrested and released on the security of her husband.

SHOT BY AN INTOXICATED MAN.

Attempted Joke of a Saloonkeeper Ends in Murder.

Springfield, O., May 10.—[Special.]—"Guess I'll shoot you," said Saloonist George Kirkpatrick, who was intoxicated and trying to joke "Shaky" Davis, and he blazed away. Davis is dead and Kirkpatrick under arrest for murder.

METHODISTS GET TO WORK

ACTUAL BUSINESS OF THE CONFERENCE BEGINS TODAY.

Delegates at Cleveland Preparing to Consider Church Legislation—Committee on Education Brings Up the Question of Loaning Money to Poor Students—Practice Likely to Be Discontinued — Scheme of Insurance by Concerted Action.

Cleveland, O., May 10.—[Special.]—The actual work of the Methodist Episcopal Conference will begin in earnest tomorrow morning. The last ten days have been devoted to preliminary skirmishes and to committee work. The delegates have been sparring for wind and have not been in the mood to transact the heavy legislative business which confronts them.

The last week has seen the woman question settled, at least so far as this conference is concerned. It was spectacular at times and always full of interest to outsiders as well as to delegates. It was marked by no bitterness, but nevertheless it was characterized by intense earnestness. The compromise on this question was reached because many delegates feared the admission of the women meant the withdrawal of the Germans. The women were given to understand they might keep their positions if they wished, but the invitation to remain was not cordial.

The conservative element in the conference, though hopelessly in the minority, were essentially the victors on the woman question.

The heavy work of the conference is to be transacted in the committees. The question has presented itself to the conference whether it pays for the church to loan money to poor students. The proposition will be discussed before the convention. It was brought out last evening at the session of the Committee on Education. A member of the committee said $40,000 had been loaned by the Committee on Education to poor students, and although every possible effort had been made to collect this sum when the young men had completed or partially completed their education only $1,000 had been collected. It is not impossible that the conference will decide such an expenditure of funds is unwise.

There is a prevailing sentiment in favor of an insurance scheme among the churches, which will receive the early consideration of the conference. It is thought that by concerted action on the part of all the churches a cheaper insurance can be procured.

The day was spent by the visiting Methodist clergymen and laymen in attending divine worship in the various churches.

MAY NOT JOIN THE METHODISTS.

Father Kolaskewski's Congregation Opposed to the Plan.

Cleveland, O., May 10.—[Special.]—Some of the Methodists of the city and the conference seem to think the dissenting Poles of Father Kolaskewski's congregation are anxious to become Methodists, but, judging from an interview with several members of the congregation, they will not join the Methodist Church. After the vespers service this afternoon in the Newburg Church Father Kolaskewski was asked if he and his congregation were going to join the Methodist Church.

"It is none of your business, and the best thing you can do is to get out of here right away," shouted the irate priest, trembling with rage. As his questioner did not move as fast as he wanted him to he repeated the same words with the addition that his caller had no business there. The priest then snatched up his prayer book and rushed from the room to a position behind the altar of the church.

The Poles who spoke English began to think their priest had been offended and they looked savagely at his visitor. A young man took in the situation and he came to me and whispered: "You had better get out of here at once. Some of those fellows are liable to jump you. They think you have insulted the priest. They would never dare to talk to him the way you did." The advice was adopted.

Several of the young men, who are more liberal because of greater education and intelligence, were asked how the people stood on the proposition to join the Methodist Church.

"Who says we are going to join the Methodist Church?" asked one, indignantly.

"Why, the priest has made the proposition to the Methodist Conference," was explained.

"O, that is some of Rosinski's lies," replied one, referring to the pastor of St. Stanislaus, the regular Polish Catholic Church.

They were asked if they would join the Methodist Church if the priest advised it.

"Yes, if he says so, we will," they said.

It was explained if they join the Methodist Church they would have no more altar, no more mass, no more candles, no more stations of the cross, nor confession, nor any of the present ceremonies. This had never been presented to them in such a manner, and the idea of a church without an altar and the host seemed to paralyze them. One young man said: "One thing is certain, we will not join any church if we cannot have just what we have now. Now we are independent Catholics and have everything just the same as in the old church. If the priest should not have all these things most of the people, and I think every one of them, would go back to the old church."

HOME FOR AGED JEWS PROSPEROUS

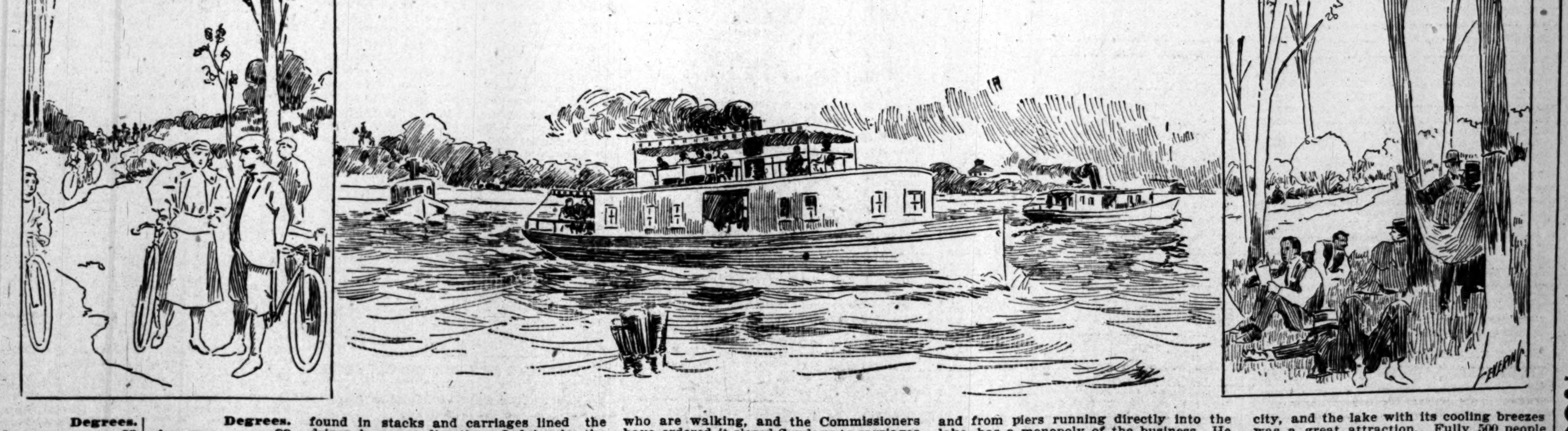
Financial Reports and Directors' Election for a Year.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the directors of the Home for Aged Jews reports showed $40,000 well invested and a surplus of $3,000 in the treasury.

The expenses last year were $11,000.

New directors were elected as follows: Mrs. M. Rosenfield, Mrs. Joseph Fierch, Mrs. Bertha Kozmousky, Dr. A. G. Hirsch, Dr. Joseph Stolz, B. Lowenthal, and Isadore Cowen.

GLIMPSES OF HEAT-ESCAPING HUMANITY ON ONE OF THE SEASON'S SWELTERING DAYS.



Degrees.		Degrees.	
6 a. m.	69	4 p. m.	89
8 a. m.	75	6 p. m.	84
10 a. m.	82	8 p. m.	80
12 m.	83	10 p. m.	79
2 p. m.	86		

Possible thunder-storms and showers indicated by the Weather Bureau for yesterday have been deferred a day, and they remain mere possibilities. However, as they offer the only hope for relief from record-breaking thermometric capers, Prof. Garriott is unwilling to lose sight of them.

There was little difference between the temperature of yesterday and that of Saturday. The maximum yesterday was 89 degrees at 4 p. m. The day was ideal for outing, and the streets were alive with wheelmen and others—for there are now only two classes of humanity, those who "bike" and those who don't. It is not recorded that the police found it necessary to arrest any scorchers. The weather man, who never loses a chance to condone his misdeeds, made special mention of this.

The parks were so thickly strewn with groups of outstretched humanity that pedestrians had to pick their way to keep from stepping on some fellow-idler. Anywhere a soda fountain or lemonade stand offered an excuse for stopping bicycles were to be found in stacks and carriages lined the drives in every direction. Judging by the easy going pace of cyclists and drivers as well as pedestrians it would have been difficult for a recent arrival from Mars to tell whether he was in New Orleans or Naples. It would never have occurred to him he had arrived at the hustling City of Chicago, which the twentieth century astronomers of that planet have been telling him is the liveliest city on earth.

"Keep off the grass" signs were as little regarded as the weather signals displayed from the Auditorium. They were perused with interest by loungers in the intervals when they were not asleep. One reads such things mechanically as he does advertisements in a street car when the daily paper has been exhausted.

North Side residences emptied themselves into Lincoln Park. The grass under the trees was covered with people and every seat on every bench was occupied. There was a cool breeze from just north of west during the afternoon and it was grateful to the throng.

There was a great showing of Lady Washington geraniums and fuchsias in the conservatory, and despite the more than tropical heat under the glass the place was densely crowded.

Two weeks ago a bicycle with its rider ran into a woman on the road just west of the conservatory. The woman was seriously hurt. The road where the accident happened is continually thronged with people who are walking, and the Commissioners have ordered it closed Sundays to carriages and bicycles, a fact which riders yesterday resented, while people on foot rejoiced.

There was such a crowd in the animal house that four policemen were necessary to keep the people moving.

There was no band concert at the park yesterday, but there was music in plenty. A big flock of white-throated sparrows were there for a day's stay and the birds sang constantly.

Five thousand people visited the Academy of Sciences between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m.

The season for short excursions on the lake may said to have opened yesterday, although the traffic was not heavy.

Capt. Frank McGregor of the Josie Davison, which did the bulk of the business between the Randolph street pier and Lincoln Park, explains this on the hypothesis that people who would ordinarily take advantage of an opportunity to go off shore a few miles and fill up on good pure ozone are not yet acquainted with the sailing arrangements for the summer and do not know to which pier or dock to go in order to find the boats. Last summer the small-boat traffic was done almost entirely from Van Buren street, but this year access to those docks is rendered impossible owing to the filling-in process now going on in the Lake-Front Park.

At this, the opening of the season, Henry Baby, who has grown old in the lake excursion business from points along the river and from piers running directly into the lake, has a monopoly of the business. He has the Josie Davison, Minnie B., and Viva in commission, with the Rice and Claribel in readiness whenever the traffic justifies. These boats carry from eighty to 130 passengers each, and make the run from Randolph street pier to Lincoln Park and return, touching at the old and new government piers. This makes about a three-mile ride.

Regular trips were made yesterday, beginning at 2 o'clock in the morning. These early boats carried fishermen to the pier and ran until 8 o'clock. Pleasure-seekers in considerable number were taken out all the afternoon and evening, and those on the lake found relief from an insufferably hot day in town.

"The outlook," said Capt. McGregor yesterday, "is discouraging. Even the pleasures of a ride on the lake hardly repay the inconvenience of a walk over the Randolph street viaduct, but we have no other place to land."

The larger boats, such as the Ivanhoe, Chief Justice Waite, and others, are not yet in commission, and nobody knows at what point they will take passengers. The impression prevails, however, it will be at Clark street.

The outside lake excursion business was also opened yesterday by the steamer City of Milwaukee of the Graham and Morton Transportation company. The warm weather of the last few days seemed to make every one anxious to get away from the heat of the city, and the lake with its cooling breezes was a great attraction. Fully 500 people took advantage of the excursion rate to take the trip to St. Joseph on the City of Milwaukee, which left at 10 a. m., and, returning, arrived in port at 10 p. m.

Nearly all the lines running to nearby ports are getting ready for the summer excursion business, which will soon be at its height if the present warm weather continues.

The steamer Mabel Bradshaw will begin running Wednesday on the Pentwater, Whitehall, and Chicago route. The Williams line, between this port and South Haven, has rented the Myneer docks at the foot of Rush street, and the Saugatuck boats will land at the docks of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation company.

The excursion business opened this season fully two weeks earlier than usual.

Compared with most other points in the United States, Chicago fared well in the temperature line.

Boston got tangled up with a hot center that made the thermometer register 94°. It was 92° at Washington, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Rockliff, Canada. It was warm nearly all over the country. The only exceptions were Denver and Rocky Mountain points. There were thunder-storms and showers in Davenport, Des Moines, Omaha, Helena, Mont.; Sault Ste. Marie, and Salt Lake City.

The prediction for today contains a hope of coolness.

Waltham Watches

Made by the American Waltham Watch Company are the best and most reliable timekeepers made in this or any other country.

Ask to see the name "Riverside" or "Royal" engraved on the plates, and always the word "Waltham."

For sale by all retail jewelers.

The Foster Shoe.

Every shoe stamped with this trade mark.

Ladies whose feet are **tender** appreciate a **comfortable, well-fitting shoe.** We have them in all shapes. **Cheap** as any **good** shoe. Try them—they will please you.

REEVES & BEEBE,
26 Washington-st.
Opp. Marshall Field's.

FEW NOW TO DISPUTE.

RECENT CONVENTIONS MAKE M'KINLEY'S NOMINATION CERTAIN.

In His Weekly Table Congressman Grosvenor Claims 548 Delegates—Omitting All Contests, There Are 488 Votes Pledged to the Man from Ohio—Seventy-two Delegates Are Yet to Be Elected—Of These Fifty Can Be Had Without Contest.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—"I do not deem it vitally important to issue this bulletin," said Congressman Grosvenor this evening, "for everybody who has sense enough to understand and candor enough to be manly knows the contest is over and no earthly power can prevent the nomination of McKinley on the first ballot.

"I insist upon placing in my table the men who have been elected beyond all reasonable doubt and who are either instructed or pledged or known to be supporters of McKinley. If I should doubt the integrity of men who had accepted elections as national delegates with instructions the public would infer either that I had knowledge that there were scoundrels elected as delegates, or that long contact with vicious men in politics had polluted my mind to such an extent that I believed other men were dishonest.

"I count the votes of certain delegates whose seats are to be contested, and I do it upon the assumption that the National committee will place their names upon the temporary roll, because I believe the National committee, independent of whom they may support for the nomination, are honest, honorable, upright men. So far as I know this designation applies with equal propriety to all the National committee. I do not assume that a great committee, representing the Republicans of the United States, will do anything that is not absolutely fair. If I were to boast in the face of a triumphant majority that the committee would defeat or elect any candidate I should lay myself open to the charge that I was insinuating against the honor and integrity of the National committee, or that I believed I had power to corrupt enough members of that committee to turn aside the will of the Republicans of this country.

Interest Taken by the Masses.

"There is great interest being taken by the masses of the Republican party of the country in the nomination of President this year; more so than has ever been taken by the people since I have known anything about politics. Public opinion has crushed combinations, humiliated bosses, and marched in triumph over the great body of the States, and is abundantly capable of realizing the fruition of the victories it has won.

"Ohio and Indiana delegates are all elected, and the vote today stands as follows:

Alabama	20	Ohio	46
Arkansas	16	Oklahoma	4
Arizona	6	Oregon	8
California	18	Pennsylvania	4
Florida	8	South Carolina	17
Georgia	22	South Dakota	8
Illinois	35	Texas	14
Indiana	30	Virginia	23
Kansas	20	West Virginia	4
Kentucky	11	Wisconsin	24
Louisiana	10	Utah	1
Maryland	14	Tennessee	24
Michigan	28	North Carolina	4
Minnesota	18	North Dakota	6
Mississippi	18	Connecticut	6
Missouri	28	Vermont	8
Nebraska	16	Indian Territory	2
New Jersey	16		
New Mexico	4	Total	548
New York	7		

Votes East of the Alleghanies.

"Here is a total of 548 votes, and there is not an intelligent man connected with the combine who does not know, when he carefully scans this column, that there are twenty votes for McKinley on the first ballot east of the Allegheny Mountains not enumerated or claimed by me in this table.

"There are contested seats claimed by me for McKinley as follows:

Alabama	8	Pennsylvania	2
Florida	8	Tennessee	4
Georgia	6	Texas	8
Kentucky	2	Virginia	6
Louisiana	6		
Mississippi	10	Total	60

"This is a liberal statement, for some contestants of the McKinley delegates have already informed us they will not prosecute their contests; but, allowing all are prosecuted and decided against McKinley, which is by no means possible, there would still remain of uncontested, instructed, and pledged votes on the first ballot, already elected, 488.

"Allowing the politicians, who are superior to us in the management of these affairs, to have their own way upon every one of these contests, and unseat every one of our delegates, McKinley will still have a sweeping majority.

"There are seventy-two delegates to be elected yet, and I make a modest and conservative claim when I say that McKinley will have fifty of these without contest, either pledged or instructed. Add these to the 488 uncontested seats and there will be 538 votes on the first ballot, beyond all controversy, McKinley men.

Cordial Acquiescence Everywhere.

"Coming now to the question of the Committee on Credentials, about which there has been some anxiety manifested in certain quarters. McKinley has either the solid delegation or a majority in thirty-three States and Territories, with five more to elect. So it may well be understood that McKinley has a sweeping majority of the States uncontested. He has a National committee honest and incorruptible and will have two-thirds of the States and Territories, which will insure him a fair Committee on Credentials.

"The most pleasant feature of the campaign is the cordial acquiescence apparent in all directions with the decision of the people. From one end of the country to the other come reports from prominent and distinguished men who have supported other candidates hitherto, cordially admitting the triumph of McKinley and readily concurring in the popular judgment. Indeed, in a number of the States men who were partisans of other candidates up to the final result have expressed the greatest satisfaction in the harmony apparent everywhere, and are looking forward to the nomination of McKinley and his enormous majority in the coming election with pleasure and pride."

HOW THE IOWA DEMOCRACY STANDS

Boies and Free Silver Said to Control Three to One.

Waterloo, Ia., May 10.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Boies is in receipt of messages from Secretary Walsh of the Democratic State Central committee announcing that free silver delegates were elected in thirteen county conventions held yesterday and the gold men captured only Van Buren County, though one-half of the delegation from Clarke County is conceded to them.

Secretary Walsh says: "Up to this date conventions have been held in fifty-three of the ninety-nine counties of the State and they send 389 free silver delegates to 105 delegates favorable to gold. The same counties last year gave 248 for silver and over 300 for gold. The success of the silver men in the primaries in Dubuque County last night, in which they carried every township and each ward in the City of Dubuque but one, proves that the claim of the gold bugs that the silver men could not carry any of the Democratic counties is groundless. There is no way that the silver men can be prevented from controlling the State convention, and that body will instruct for Boies on a 16 to 1 platform."

Ex-Gov. Boies says he is surprised by the unanimity with which the Democracy of Iowa is indorsing his position on the silver question. He has nothing to say in regard to the presentation of his name for the Presidency in case the silver men control the Democratic National convention, but prominent silver men say he will be supported by the Iowa delegation for that position, and they claim to have assurances of help from nearly all the silver States in the West.

Dubuque, Ia., May 10.—[Special.]—In the primaries the silver men carried four out of the five wards and chose silver delegates to the Democratic county convention to be held next Tuesday. Allamakee and Mitchell Counties chose sound money delegates to the State Democratic convention.

A. J. HOPKINS ON HIS RENOMINATION

Says He Has Been Assured He Will Be Named by Acclamation.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—"Assurances are given me in a communication from the Republican leaders in my district," said Representative A. J. Hopkins, "that the convention which meets at Aurora tomorrow will renominate me by acclamation. My constituents have been kind to me in this connection, inasmuch as they permitted me to go ahead for a year and look after my Gubernatorial boom without having to worry myself about the Congressional matters. Few Congressmen would have had such an easy time of it under the circumstances, for I am informed there is absolutely not a shadow of opposition to me in the Eighth Illinois District. My home county held its convention yesterday and followed the lead established by the other five counties sending a delegation instructed in my behalf."

On the subject of national politics Mr. Hopkins was outspoken in the belief that his former colleague in the Fifty-first Congress, William McKinley, would be the next President of the United States.

"There is no doubt in my mind," continued the Aurora Congressman, "that McKinley will be nominated at St. Louis next month and triumphantly elected."

SOUTH DAKOTA PROHIBITION FIGHT.

Business-Men Organizing to Defeat Sumptuary Legislation.

Pierre, S. D., May 10.—[Special.]—For seven years there has been widespread dissatisfaction among the people of South Dakota growing out of the constitutional provision prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor, adopted Oct. 1, 1889, by a majority of only 5,734. Ample time has been given to practically demonstrate the inefficiency of the restrictive ordinance. Hence the Legislature, at its last session, passed a law calling for resubmission of the prohibition question this fall.

The campaign against sumptuary legislation is directed by "The South Dakota Business-Men's and Bankers' Association," composed exclusively of bankers and business and professional men of Sioux Falls, Yankton, Pierre, and Huron. No liquor-dealers are members. The business-men's association will be conducted as a non-partisan working force, independent of all political parties, its sole object being to repeal all prohibitory restrictions. Its supporters will be Populists, Democrats, and Republicans. There is no political feature in the movement. It denounces the prohibitory law as a most tyannical provision. The first offense under the law is termed a misdemeanor, punished by a fine of $100 and the jail; the second offense is termed a felony, with a fine of $500 and the penitentiary. Searches and seizures are made on suspicion without a warrant, and confiscation follows in case the informer happens to give a straight tip.

The records of the Internal Revenue Office show that 1,300 government permits (certificates of the payment of reveune tax) to sell liquor have been issued to residents of South Dakota the last year, 300 of which were taken by druggists. It is said fully 250 of the government permits are in the hands of "bootleggers" and keepers of "holes in the wall," while there are 750 saloons in the State conducted openly or clandestinely, according to the varying shade of public sentiment in the cities and towns. The prosecutions have piled up a mountain of costs in the petty courts of the State and have cost the taxpayers thousands of dollars to no purpose, as the clandestine sale of liquor continues in greater volume from year to year.

The battle ground in the coming contest will be in the forty-seven counties in the eastern portion of the State. The voters of the Black Hills counties are known to be favorable to the movement to repeal constitutional prohibition. In 1889 the total vote cast for the amendment was 74,774. There were 40,254 votes for and 34,520 against the amendment. It is estimated there are now 80,000 votes in the State, and it is believed many who voted for the amendment seven years ago are now ready to vote against it.

Preliminary plans for the campaign are being prepared and auxiliary branches of the association are being formed throughout the State.

M'KINLEY WILL NOT LEAVE CANTON.

Denial of Rumors He Was to Move to Cleveland, O.

Canton, O., May 10.—[Special.]—For several weeks it has been rumored that after his nomination Maj. McKinley would reside in Cleveland. The Repository today authoritatively denies this, as well as several other rumors. Several Canton business-men made direct inquiries and were informed there is not the slightest probability of such an event. Clevelanders, however, tried hard to induce him to change, beginning before he left the Gubernatorial chair. They offered him all sorts of inducements. Mr. McKinley said nothing could induce him to make his home in any place but Canton. The story of Maj. and Mrs. McKinley spending the summer on the Jersey coast is a canard. They were offered a cottage at Seabright and were invited to a number of places, but all have been declined. Maj. McKinley does not contemplate an extended vacation this summer.

South Dakota Democratic Fight.

Yankton, S. D., May 10.—[Special.]—There are indications that the Democratic State convention to be held May 20 will develop considerable strife. The administration faction is seeking to obtain control of the convention, while silver Democrats are working hard to secure the election of eight anti-administration delegates to the national convention. They have served notice on Federal officeholders not to attempt to control the convention as a bolt might follow.

Gen. Alger's Visit to McKinley.

Akron, O., May 10.—[Special.]—Gen. R. A. Alger of Michigan was in Canton and called on Maj. McKinley yesterday and left this morning for New York. It is asserted here he is to visit that State for the purpose of assuring the leaders of McKinley's sound money views. He does not deny this is the object of the trip.

Mayor Pingree Makes a Statement.

Detroit, Mich., May 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As it is evident from your issue of May 8 that your reporter while in Detroit fell into the hands of my opponents and accepted wild claims for facts, I know that in the interests of fair play you will allow me space to make a few corrections.

In the first place Mayor Pingree's campaign managers and lieutenants do not admit that the results of the convention are not to their liking. As they made no contests in the matter of delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention and as the counties acted independently of Gubernatorial candidates in the selection of delegates to that convention there is no foundation for such an assertion.

As for the claim that they show that two-thirds of the delegates in Wednesday's convention have already been chosen to act in a similar capacity at the next convention, and will name the State ticket, as a matter of fact fifteen counties out of the eighty-four had actually chosen delegates to the State nominating convention at the time of the late convention, in all seventy-four out of a total of 830. Of these seventy-four Mecosta County chose six, Alger 2, Antrim 2, Cheboygan 5, Crawford 2, Gladwin 2, Iosco 5, Leelanaw 3, Luce 2, Manistee 8, Osceola 5, Oscoda 2, Saginaw 26, Roscommon 2.

There are six candidates for the nomination of Governor in the field—viz.: Aitkin of Genesee County, Bliss of Saginaw County, O'Donnell of Jackson, Conant of Monroe, Wheeler of Manistee, Pingree of Wayne.

Out of the fifteen counties named Mr. Bliss took his own county, Saginaw, and Mr. Wheeler his own county, Manistee, and no contest was carried into either of these counties even for Gubernatorial delegates.

But outside of these candidates' counties the fifteen counties named chose twent-eight delegates instructed for Pingree, ten uninstructed, and two published as "anti-Pingree."

These are the plain facts unvarnished with claims of any kind. Very truly yours,

H. S. PINGREE.

FIRE LOSSES OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Factory at Zeeland, Mich., Burns with $25,000 Loss and No Insurance.

Holland, Mich., May 10.—Special.]—The three-story brick wagon manufactory of Depree & Ellenbaas at Zeeland was totally destroyed by fire at noon today, with all its machinery and most of the stock. The loss is estimated at $25,000, with no insurance whatever.

Alpena, Mich., May 10.—[Special.]—Luther & Folkerts' shingle and planing mill burned this morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $1,000.

Mexico, Mo., May 10.—[Special.]—The Wabash freight depot and the Wabash and Chicago and Alton transfer sheds in this city were destroyed by fire this morning. There is no clew as to how the fire originated and it is supposed it was the work of incendiaries. There was quite a good deal of freight, mainly farming machinery, stored in the depots and sheds, all of which will be a total loss. Next to the railroad companies the heaviest losers will be George Robertson, a hardware dealer of this city, who had about $1,500 worth of farming implements stored in the buildings. The total loss on freight and buildings is estimated at $10,000.

Raw Sugar for Montreal.

Twelve ships loaded with raw sugar are now on their way to Montreal, some from the East Indies, some from South America, some from Germany.

EARLY LIFE OF M'KINLEY

HIS AGED MOTHER TELLS OF WILLIAM, HER "SEVENTH SON."

He Was Inclined to Be Studious as a Boy, but Was Liked by His Companions — Always Respectful to Those Older in Years—Brought Up in the Ways of Methodism in the Little Ohio Town Where His Parents Lived.

Massillon, O., May 10.—[Special.]—There's luck in odd numbers, so Shakspeare said, and William McKinley is his mother's seventh child. He is not the seventh child of a seventh child, for his mother was the sixth in her family, but if the signs of destiny are not altogether upon his side, the facts seem to be making up for the slight discrepancy. Of the many biographies of McKinley, all have been lavished in their descriptions of him as a soldier, statesman, and citizen, but not one has ever yet undertaken to treat of him as a baby.

He entered the world on the 29th day of January, in the Village of Niles, on a cold and stormy day when the snow was heaped up in drifts. And while his mother vehemently denies that he was a better looking baby than any of those that came before or after, he did have that nose, and it has remained with him ever since. He had brown hair, too, and lots of it, and the general cast of his counteance was not so very different from the matured lines of today. He was what they call a "crying baby." He cried a great deal, and he was spanked frequently. Mrs. McKinley, who is now 87, declares it is not natural for children to be good, and she reared hers with reasonable regard for the scriptural injunction. The difference was that she used a switch, but she never resorted to it except in extreme cases, finding that almost invariably young William became very much subdued after a short experience locked in his bed chamber.

He was rocked in what they call a settee cradle, and, though that particular settee cradle no longer exists, it was quite a famous affair in 1843. It seems that the cradle part was elongated, the extension trimmed down to form a rocking-chair, thus allowig the mother to rock herself and the baby at the same time.

Brought Up in Wool.

The boy was brought up swaddled in garments of wool, for it is one of the tenets of the McKinley family no baby can grow up successfully unless it has done so in wool. Thus it will be seen the future statesman's affection for the American sheep is an inherited tendency as well as a matter of education.

After William had been weaned he took to a diet of rice and milk with keen relish, and soon learned to love ginger snaps, apple pie, and every sweet knickknack his mother could make. His sweet tooth developed early, but he liked also good, hearty, muscle-making food, with which the family table abounded. There were no markets in those days, and it was the custom of substantial people like the McKinleys to have a quarter of beef in the cellar, yard upon yard of sausage, dozens of hams, and everything else suitable to a pioneer's table. Consequently the McKinley boys grew up strong and useful. Their mother says they rarely lost their tempers, and when they did soon found them. She taught them, and taught them by precept, that to enjoy this world one should get pleasure out of every day, and she constantly held before their minds the venerable axiom that Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do.

For the purpose of preventing any evil results the family woodpile was always available. The firewood came in lengths four feet long, and it had to be sawed and split in quarters. Abner and William being about the same age, looked after the woodpile, and there was some slight rivalry between them to make the best showing. William, being powerfully built, was an exceptionally good chopper, but his brother, being something of an organizer, usually succeeded in getting help from his boy friends and thus had the larger pile to his credit.

William Preferred Books.

The boy William was serious and preferred books to exercise, and indulged in out-of-door sports more from desire to be accommodating than because of any real taste in that direction. He had a great reputation for "playing fair," and his companions all liked him; but he preferred his studies, and liked the society of girls, because they were less noisy and less rough. As a small child he played with his sisters' dolls. The family breakfasted at 7, dined at noon, and sat down to supper at 5:30. At 7 o'clock it was bed time. These were the rules of the house and they were inflexible, for Mrs. McKinley was convinced that regularity was one of the essentials to a sound constitution, and she laments today that demands upon his time interfere somewhat with the habits of a lifetime.

As a very young child William was only middling good, but he was always gentle in his manner and deferential to his elders. He liked to go to the circus and his mother believed that it was good for him to know something of the world as he expanded. He was a bookish boy, fond of cramming his head with useful information, and his occasional earnings he generally invested in books. He did not learn to dance, because the Methodists of those days did not believe in dancing, and Master William was reared on Methodism as well as bread and milk. He was fond of Sunday-school, and if he had not been he would have been compelled to go just the same. He was not more than 14 years old when he joined the church at Niles.

Liquors and wines were unknown in the household except in pudding sauce, or on rare occasions when physical calamity had to be guarded against. His home life was as sunny and happy as himself, and he grew into manhood rounded out with all the practical qualities and little refinements that today enter into the composition of a strong and genuine nature.

INDIANA GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Veterans Will Assemble at South Bend Wednesday and Thursday—Program Includes Many Features.

South Bend, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—The Indiana Department G. A. R. will hold its seventeenth annual encampment in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, May 13 and 14. The indications up to this date are that no less than 30,000 people will be in the city on the day of the great parade.

The opening camp-fire will be held on Tuesday evening. It will be presided over by Gen. James R. Carnahan of Indianapolis. Mayor D. B. J. Schafer of South Bend will deliver the address of welcome, after which there will be music and addresses by W. T. Stott, President of Franklin College; the Rev. William Corby of the University of Notre Dame; Mrs. Eliza J. Crissler, President of the Indiana Department W. R. C.; Mrs. Martha J. Paugh, President of the Department of Indiana Ladies of the G. A. R., and others.

The official business of the encampment will be taken up on Wednesday forenoon. Commander-in-Chief H. B. Shively will preside.

The principal feature of Wednesday will be the parade, which will move at 1:30 o'clock. There will be in line besides the veterans a number of fraternal organizations, the Knights of Maccabees alone proposing to have about 1,000 men in line.

During the evening three camp-fires will be held. Department Commander Shively will preside over one at Turner Hall. Past Department Commander A. O. Marsh of Winchester, Ind., over another at the Third Regiment armory, and Past Department Commander James F. Johnston over a third in the large tent on the government lot.

Among the speakers will be Harry Adams of George H. Thomas Post, Indianapolis; John Buckley of Auten Post, South Bend; D. R. Lucas, Department Chaplain; and Past Department Commander J. B. Cheadle of Frankfort, Ind.; Gen. James R. Carnahan of Indianapolis; Dr. W. T. Stott, President of Franklin College; Adjutant-General Robbins of Indianapolis; Past Department Chaplain Daniel Ryan; Mark T. De Motte of Valparaiso; Commander-in-Chief I. N. Walker, and others.

On Thursday delegates will reassemble to complete the business of the encampment. The annual conventions of the Indiana Department W. R. C. and the Indiana Department Ladies of the G. A. R. will also be held in South Bend with the G. A. R. encampment.

Fell 250 Feet to His Death.

Springfield, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—Nicholas Young, a blacksmith, was killed today by falling down the air shaft of Sangamon Shaft No. 1. He was at work on a ventilator when he slipped and fell a distance of 250 feet. Almost every bone in his body was broken.

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Ex-Gov. H. H. Markham of California is registered at the Auditorium. He will remain in the city for a week or more.

Asked concerning the merits of the Santa Monica Harbor dispute, in which the Southern Pacific railroad and Senator Jones are said to have secured a favorable report from the Senate committee appropriating $3,000,000 for the harbor, against the report of the government engineers and the Senators from California, who favor the harbor of San Pedro, Gov. Markham said:

"I have not followed the matter closely, but I understand the Southern Pacific favors Santa Monica because it believes it can there obtain a better harbor than at San Pedro. The two harbors are only about twenty miles apart, and I think a good deal of the outcry against Santa Monica is due to the fact that the Southern Pacific wants it. As to the other political question which is said to have entered into the matter, I know nothing.

"California is for silver," he continued, "but I think California Republicans will remain true to the party, even should the St. Louis convention declare against silver and the Chicago convention in its favor.

"Protection and reciprocity have come to mean more to California's industries than silver, and the people would rather have gold, protection, and reciprocity than free silver and free trade. I believe, however, that the agitation of the silver question will continue until there is a satisfactory settlement of the question, and I believe the Republican party will effect that settlement."

"Do you think a split in the Democratic party probable?"

"I would if it were any other party than the Democratic party, but I am doubtful of that party splitting over anything. It has shown its capacity for eating all kinds of crow and getting together just as though its members had never called one another cutthroats and scoundrels and thieves, and I don't know what not. Is it any more doubtful now concerning Cleveland's position on the silver question than it has been for the last twelve years? Not a bit. Four years ago there was the same hot talk about Wall street and the 'gold bug candidate,' and yet the party swallowed him, gold and all. It is more talked about now because the Democrats do not care to raise the protection question, but when the show-down comes the Democrats will swallow their grievances and get together. At least that is my opinion."

* * *

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was in the city a few hours yesterday en route to New York from his recently completed Western lecture tour. He registered at the Great Northern. He complained much of the heat, and said his day's experience here had shattered his confidence in Chicago as a summer resort. "But it is a wonderful city," he added with enthusiasm, "and I have a great fondness for it. It typifies American enterprise and progress as does no other city.

"National politics? O, it seems to be all McKinley, and the progress of his candidacy has afforded a most impressive lesson. It has shown how weak and insignificant the political 'boss' is to stem the tide of popular opinion. Almost without exception the politicians, the bosses, outside possibly of Ohio, have opposed Mr. McKinley with all the arts and power at their command, and the people have swept them out of the way as the hurricane sweeps the dead leaves before it.

"The Republican party is going to declare for honest money, and the Democratic party—well, that moribund organization and its water-logged old craft seem to be threatened with mutiny within as well as storms without. It seems hopelessly divided on the silver question—the perpetual motion idea of politics—and a split seems to me inevitable. The silver men are calling the gold men robbers and scoundrels, and the gold men are calling the silver men lunatics and would-be cheats, and where there is any chance for a compromise I cannot see.

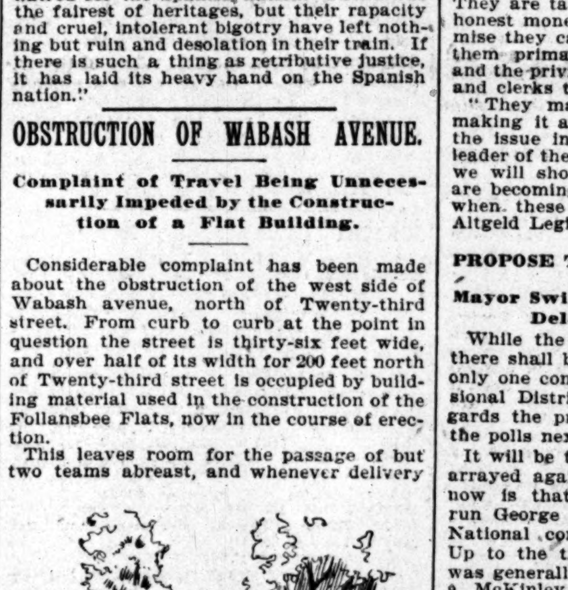
"I have no idea as to President Cleveland's future action on the Cuban question, but my own sympathies have gone out fully to the struggling Cubans. Since when as a boy I read of the 'inquisition and of the Duke of Alva's cruelty I have had a bitter hatred for the Spanish nation. Theirs was the fairest of heritages, but their rapacity and cruel, intolerant bigotry have left nothing but ruin and desolation in their train. If there is such a thing as retributive justice, it has laid its heavy hand on the Spanish nation."

OBSTRUCTION OF WABASH AVENUE.

Complaint of Travel Being Unnecessarily Impeded by the Construction of a Flat Building.

Considerable complaint has been made about the obstruction of the west side of Wabash avenue, north of Twenty-third street. From curb to curb at the point in question the street is thirty-six feet wide, and over half of its width for 200 feet north of Twenty-third street is occupied by building material used in the construction of the Follansbee Flats, now in the course of erection.

This leaves room for the passage of but two teams abreast, and whenever delivery



WABASH AVENUE BLOCKADED NORTH OF TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

wagons stop on the east side of the street there is sufficient space for only one team to pass. At frequent intervals during the day wagons containing brick, sand, and other material for the building are stopped in the narrow passageway and unloaded, and at such times there is generally a complete blockade.

People living in the vicinity say these blockades occur every fifteen minutes during the working hours of week days. The cut stone, mortar beds, lime boxes, sand, and lumber which now obstruct the street might apparently be placed in one-half of the space without inconveniencing the builders in the least, which arrangement would permit the passage of two vehicles abreast while a third one was being unloaded.

The building is owned by Mrs. C. Follansbee, No. 4545 Greenwood avenue, and its construction is being superintended by her son, C. E. Follansbee, No. 4515 Ellis avenue.

CHICAGO MEN AMONG THE OFFICERS

Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith in Session at Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo, Mich., May 10.—[Special.]—The twenty-eighth annual session of the Grand Lodge or B'nai B'rith, comprising the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska, is being held in this city.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. A. Norden, Chicago; First Vice-President, B. Gainsberg, Detroit; Second Vice-President, Judge Philip Stein, Chicago; General committee, Judge Philip Stein and L. Sclossman, Chicago. Reëlected: Secretary, Judge E. C. Hamburgher, Chicago; Treasurer, D. Fisch, Chicago; Sergeant-at-Arms, Sol Degan, Ottawa, Ill.

A public meeting was held at the Academy of Music, an address by Rabbi E. G. Hirsch of Chicago being the principal feature. On Monday night a banquet will be held. The last session of the lodge will be held on Tuesday morning. There are 100 delegates present.

President Leo Wise of Cincinnati, in his annual address, criticised the new ritual because in his judgment it attached too much importance to racial Judaism, and recommended that it be revised. Personally he is an American and refused to believe that his religious faith had anything to do with his nationality.

CHANGE IN HIS VIEWS.

EX-JUDGE M'CONNELL'S ATTITUDE PUZZLES DEMOCRATS.

His Letter in Reply to Judge Payne Pronounced a Disappointing Document and Giving Evidence the Author Is in a Troubled Mental Condition on the Financial Question—Honest Money Committee Will Perfect Organization in Each Ward.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins is somewhat puzzled over the change of mind ex-Judge McConnell seems to have undergone in his estimate of him.

At the banquet given to Mr. Hopkins by a few admiring friends immediately after his return from Europe last fall, ex-Judge McConnell spoke of him in terms more flattering than any other guest. When he made such an extremely bitter attack on him last Tuesday night Mr. Hopkins called his attention to the previous occasion and inquired what it was that had produced such a marked change.

The ex-Judge replied:

"O, you were for free silver a year ago, but now we find you among the gold bugs."

Continuing the discussion he referred to a meeting of the Iroquois club at which this question was discussed, because, as will be remembered, it threatened to break up that organization.

Mr. McConnell exclaimed: "You were for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 then."

But Mr. Hopkins denied the assertion and proved that he introduced the money plank of the State platform adopted in 1895, as a substitute for a resolution offered as an expression of the club.

However, the ex-Mayor is no more disturbed over Mr. McConnell's reversed position towards him than a good many leading Democrats actively engaged in the present fight, who are perplexed to know what has caused him to change his views with reference to the ratio at which silver should be coined.

His letter in reply to Judge Payne formed an interesting topic for discussion in honest money circles yesterday. It was pronounced a disappointing document, and criticised as bearing evidence that the ex-Judge is now in a troubled mental condition as regards the 16 to 1 ratio. In his letter he says:

"But it would be mere dogmatism to insist on that ratio, and by doing so I can easily see that the great issue between bimetallism and the single gold standard might be settled in favor of the latter."

At the honest money headquarters, where some of the leaders were gathered, it was pointed out that when ex-Judge McConnell offered his resignation as President of the Iroquois club, and when he went to the Springfield convention, his policy and platform were unequivocally for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

HONEST MONEYITES MEAN BUSINESS.

They Intend to Perfect an Organization in Each Ward.

This week the Honest Money committee having in charge campaign matters, and of which ex-Mayor Hopkins is the Chairman, intends to perfect an organization in every ward. Mr. Hopkins said yesterday afternoon they hoped to have every county in the State organized within the next thirty days.

If the machine undertakes to prevent them from voting, or fails to count their ballots at the primary election, a separate convention will be held and delegates sent to Peoria. This means there will be two State conventions.

That is the chief object of organizing in every county, because it is intended the organization of each county shall send an honet money delegation, so they can hold an honest money convention, and thus get their contest in regular shape to be carried before the national convention.

This determination to do business has frightened the machine crowd a good deal. They are talking of a compromise, but the honest money people say the only compromise they can accept is one which will give them primaries under the Crawford law and the privilege of selecting half the judges and clerks to serve at the election.

"They may try to blind the people by making it appear that John P. Hopkins is the issue in this fight," said a prominent leader of the honest money movement, "but we will show them he is not. The voters are becoming aroused as never before, and when these ward organizations start the Altgeld Legion will not be in it with them."

PROPOSE TO RUN GEORGE R. DAVIS.

Mayor Swift's Friends Favor Him for Delegate to St. Louis.

While the Central committee has agreed there shall be no division of primaries and only one convention in the Fourth Congressional District, there is no change as regards the prospect of a desperate fight at the polls next Friday.

It will be the old city and county factions arrayed against each other, and the talk now is that the city faction proposes to run George R. Davis for delegate to the National convention if he will accept it. Up to the time of the State convention it was generally conceded that Frank Coyne, a McKinley man, should be the Twelfth Ward representative. But he went back on Mayor Swift at Springfield. Consequently the Mayor's friends have decided he shall stay at home if they can win out and control the district convention.

As it is only necessary for them to carry the Twelfth Ward, there is where the principal fight will be.

NEW FAST MAIL TO CINCINNATI, O.

Chicago Papers Will Reach Points in Ohio and Indiana Several Hours Earlier than Heretofore.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service Troy has notified publishers of newspapers of a new fast mail train to be run between Chicago and Cincinnati, which will greatly reduce the time between the two points, and by doing so will bring the newspapers of the two cities into competition in parts of Ohio and the best districts of Indiana. The train is scheduled to leave Chicago at 2:45 a. m. and to arrive in Cincinnati at 11:30 a. m., having made the trip in eight and three-quarter hours. The train will be placed in operation May 17.

The announcement of Supt. Troy is received with satisfaction in Chicago. The newspapers of this city are now reaching Cincinnati at a late hour in the afternoon, and when the change is put in force approximately six hours will be lopped off.

The train will pass through Indianapolis, effecting a saving of three hours. Hammond, Ind., will be benefited by the improvement. The Chicago papers will be in that town by 3:30 a. m. In fact, all points on the Monon road and in the territory through which it passes and to which it connects will receive their morning papers several hours earlier in the day than they have been accustomed to receive them in the past.

ORDINANCES ARE FOR ENFORCEMENT

Mayor Foster of Bloomington Adopts a New Policy.

Bloomington, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The new city administration, with Mayor Foster at the helm, has adopted a policy of a rigid enforcement of the ordinances. The police force has been instructed to see to it that all saloons are run in accordance with the city ordinance, that gambling be suppressed, and that women of doubtful character be kept off the streets. Saloons are required to remain closed from 11 p. m. to 5 a. m. and on Sundays.

Bucyrus, O., May 10.—[Special.]—For the first time in years Bucyrus had a dry Sunday. D. E. Fisher, the new Republican Mayor, has inaugurated a change and not a saloon was open all day. Slot machines and gambling places have been driven out completely. A few baseball games were indulged in, but they were outside the city limits. Several picnic parties laden with wet goods sought the seclusion of the woods, but the town had a real colonial Sabbath.

For Mothers to Read to Naughty Ones.

Burlington, Ia., May 10.—[Special.]—The little 4-year-old daughter of Baggageman J. T. Smith set fire to a pile of papers in a closet, and then, frightened, ran up into the attic, whence she was with difficulty rescued by the firemen. Mrs. Smith was severely burned on the face, hands, and neck in her efforts to rescue her child and subdue the flames.

SOLEMN CEREMONIAL OF INVESTITURE.

Cardinal Gibbons Confers the Pallium Upon Archbishop Kain at St. Louis—Many Ecclesiastics Present.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—[Special.]—With great pomp and ceremony his Eminence, James, Cardinal Gibbons, this morning conferred the pallium upon Archbishop Kain at the cathedral.

The ceremonies of the investiture were of a solemn nature. They began with a procession of all the visiting ecclesiastics. Following them came the Archbishop and behind Cardinal Gibbons.

The Cardinal was assisted by Vicar-General Muhlsiepen. The Rev. Edward Shea and J. A. Hoffman were the deacons of honor. The Revs. William Walsh and John McGelligot of Grafton, W. Va., were deacons of honor to the Archbishop. The other officiating clergymen were: J. Schaefers of St. Nicholas, deacon of the mass; the Rev. P. W. Tallon of the Holy Name Church, subdeacon; the Rev. James Bourke of St. Michael's, cross-bearer; the Rev. Fathers M. S. Brennan, John Tannrath, and Thomas J. Walsh, masters of ceremonies; the Rev. J. J. Keane, D. D., rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., preached the sermon.

The ceremonies immediately connected with the investiture of the pallium began after the conclusion of high mass. Cardinal Gibbons took his seat on the throne usually reserved for the Archbishop. As his Eminence took the "Pontificate Romanum" in his hands the Archbishop knelt before him and repeated the prescribed form of oath.

"The Cardinal then responded, "Deo Gratias." Arising, his Eminence proceeded to the altar and opened the reticule in which the pallium has been sent. Opening it and returning to the bowed Archbishop, he placed the sacred vestment on the latter's shoulders with the following allocution: "In honor of the Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the Apostles Peter and Paul, and of the Supreme Pontiff of the Holy Roman Church, we now hand to thee this holy pallium, coming from the body of St. Peter the Apostle, that you may wear the same on the days prescribed as a token of your archiepiscopal office. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

Then the Archbishop arose and proceeding to the altar was divested of his miter. Then he turned and bestowed the archiepiscopal benediction. This concluded the exercises.

The pallium is made of lamb's wool and is worn on the shoulders. About three fingers in width and of undyed hue its dimensions are not imposing. But the six black silken crosses that are woven in it indicate its high purpose.

On the feast of St. Agnes in the church dedicated to her on the Via Nomentana, near the Holy City, two white lambkins are offered during high mass. They are taken before the altar and blessed. Afterward they are led out to pasture and tenderly cared for until the time of shearing arrives. The wool is then taken to the Convent of Torrede Speechi, near Rome, and there the nuns of the institution weave the strands into the pallium's prescribed form. When the weaving is finished the sacred fabric is then laid on the tomb of St. Peter, where it remains all night.

LUXEMBURGER CONGRESS AT AURORA.

Delegates from the Larger Cities of the United States Come to the National Verein.

Aurora, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The annual Congress of the National Luxemburger Verein began at Aurora today and will continue during Monday and Tuesday. The delegates come from the larger cities of the United States and are fifty in number. The association is comparatively new. The emigration from Luxemburg to this country has been large and a multitude of independent Luxemburg clubs, formed for social, benevolent, or political purposes have sprung up in all parts of the country. In 1893 a start was made to consolidate the clubs into a national verein, but the movement has so far been only partially successful, as there are still a great many independent clubs outside the association. The present congress will take steps to extend the organization.

Today, nominally opening day, has been given up to social religious festivities, in which the Luxemburgers of Aurora and surrounding cities in large numbers participated, Chicago sending out a large delegation. There was a parade through the business streets, in which several bands and all the German Catholic societies in the city took part. Those who were in line were the Luxemburger Independent club, the Rhinelander Verein, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. John's Society, Western Catholic Union, Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Nicholas Young Men's Society, and the German Verein.

The procession was marshaled by Peter Weil, who was assisted by John Weisgarber, Michael Lies, and Barney Olinger. A feature of the parade was twelve young women in carriages, symbolical of the twelve districts, or divisions, of the State of Luxemburg. They were followed by officers of the National Verein in carriages, as follows: President, John Ludwig of Winona, Minn.; Treasurer, John Schumacher of Chicago; Financial Secretary, Peter Weiland of Aurora; Recording Secretary, John Thilges of Chicago.

The parade ended at the German Catholic Church, where pontifical high mass was celebrated by Father Charles Schnuckle, assisted by several visiting priests. A sociable was given this afternoon at Luxemburg Hall and this evening a theatrical performance was given at the hall by a cast from the Chicago Verein. It was followed by a concert by the Luxemburg Singing Society of Aurora. The business session will begin tomorrow.

FERRIS WHEEL NOW READY TO TURN.

Trial Trip Shows Everything in Readiness for Formal Opening, Which Will Take Place Next Saturday.

On one subject wheelmen and the other—smaller—class of mankind are agreed. However they may differ on the beauty of bloomers, or the merits of various makes of bicycles, or the respective rights of wheelmen and pedestrians to the highways, all concede the greatest safety of the age is the Ferris wheel, which made a trial run yesterday afternoon, complimentary to the press and 100 or more invited guests of the company.

Precisely at 4:05 o'clock Press Agent Joe Locke gave the signal and the monster cycle began to revolve. With scarcely the rattle of a chain or the creaking of a cog it started off, and soon lifted the cabs above the surrounding houses, and a panoramic map of Chicago was unfolded. The wheel looks directly down Clark street, and everything south of Ferris Wheel Park was seen grouped around that thoroughfare. A few turns more and one was level with the axle and could see the whole city and get a view of the lake many miles away. As the cabs approached the zenith the occupants crowded to the east end to see the lake, hurried over to the other end to get a good panoramic view of West Chicago and the neighboring suburbs, and then turned southward to see Lincoln Park, Clark street, the harbor, and the southern end of the city.

The view extends on a clear day forty-five miles over the lake. Evanston, Highland Park, Austin, and all the other suburbs can be seen with ease, and Michigan City, St. Joe, and Elgin are distinctly outlined. The wheel is a landmark on the United States naval maps. With the 4,000 incandescent lights, which will make the wheel one blaze of white, it will be one of the best light-houses that could be devised.

The wheel will be opened for the season at noon next Saturday, and it will run every day until the winter months. There will be a concert every evening by Ellis Brooke's Second Regiment Band, with matinées on Saturday and Sunday. The park will be improved with a café, a fountain, grass plots, and unobjectionable Midway features. L. V. Rice is the manager.

Car-Slipping on Curves.

Various plans are bing proposed to obviate the slipping of street cars on curves, the resulting friction and resistance, ordinarily, adding to the amount of power otherwise required to haul the load, the idea formerly suggested of leaving the wheels free to turn on the axle, somewhat as do those of a wagon, proving entirely wide of the mark. The most recent solution of the difficulty, as proposed by Francis Blanding of Putnam, Conn., consists in securing the wheels to the axle, as now, but with the latter cut in two in the middle, so as to allow equal rotation of the halves. The flange would keep each wheel from getting too far away from its mate, and, to prevent the inner ends of the severed axle from wearing each other down, each section has fastened to it a stout collar, the latter abutting against a sleeve inclosing the middle portion of the axle.

FOR Bright's Disease, Renal Calculi, Stone in the Bladder, Gout, Rheumatism, Uric Acid Diathesis, Chronic Malarial Poison, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Indigestion, and Female Complaints,

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is recognized by the profession as the standard remedy.

DR. THOMAS H. BUCKLER, of Paris (formerly of Baltimore), Suggester of Lithia as a Solvent for Uric Acid, says:

"Lithia is in no form so valuable as where it exists in the Carbonate, the form in which it is found in

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER."

JAMES L. CABELL, M. D., A. M., LL. D., formerly President of the National Board of Health, says:

"Buffalo Lithia Water should be recognized and prescribed by the profession as an article of Materia Medica."

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired):

"Buffalo Water certainly acts better than extemporaneous solution of the Lithia Salts, and is, moreover, better borne by the stomach."

DR. WILLIAM T. HOWARD, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland, says:

"If I were called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the greatest and most unmistakable amount of good accrue, in the largest number of cases in a general way, I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Lithia Springs."

DR. GRAEME M. HAMMOND, of New York, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital:

"I have long regarded Buffalo Lithia Water as the most valuable water in use."

For Table Use.

DR. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, &c.: The

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is the best table water known to me, and I have some experience of them all."

This Water is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5.00 f. o. b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on application.

Springs Open for Guests from June 15 to October 1. Address

PROPRIETOR

Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia,

On the Atlantic and Danville R. R.

ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Agents, Chicago.

"GET A REGAL ON."



The Regal

English Button is correct for dress occasions, an achievement in Regal shoe art. Best imported patent calf stock exclusively used. Popular rounded custom toe.

$3.50 a pair.

L. C. BLISS & CO.

103 Dearborn St., and 217 State St., Chicago.

Boston—Brockton—Providence—New York—Brooklyn—Baltimore—Washington—Pittsburgh.

Factory Brockton, Mass.

"Make Your Feet Glad"



A Perfect Shoe means perfect comfort. That easy feeling which only comes with proper footwear is always enjoyed by wearers of

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoes

The perfection of footwear. Stylish and durable. Six months of wear in every pair.

Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago. Largest makers of shoes in the U. S.

SOLD BY STREETER, 68-70 Madison St. 134 State St.

THE PRIZE BABY OF KANSAS CITY



Cured of Disfiguring ECZEMA By the CUTICURA REMEDIES

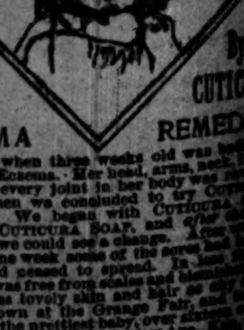
Our baby when three weeks old was fearfully afflicted with Eczema. Her head, arms, neck, limbs, and nearly every joint in her body was raw and bleeding when we concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. We began with CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, and after the first application we could see a change. After we had used them one week some of the sores had healed entirely, and ceased to spread. In less than a month, she was free from scales and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin and hair as any child. She was shown at the Grange Fair, and took premium as the prettiest baby, over sixteen others. MR. & MRS. PARK, 1009 Bellevieu Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP.

CALL A. D. T. MESSENGER and your "Want" ad. will be forwarded to The Tribune. No extra charge.

Bright's Disease,
Renal Calculi,
Stone in the Bladder,
Gout, Rheumatism,
Uric Acid Diathesis,
Chronic Malarial Poison,
Nervous Exhaustion,
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Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago. Largest makers of shoes in the U. S.
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PRIZE BABY KANSAS CITY, MO.



of Curing ECZEMA By the CUTICURA REMEDIES
A. D. T. MESSENGER and your "Want" ad. will be forwarded to The Tribune. No extra charge.

EVENTS OF A CITY DAY.

SOUTH TOWN MEN SAY THE $50,000 IS LEGAL IN EVERY WAY.

Officials Prepare a Statement—Salvation Army People Prepare a Welcome to Brigadier Brewer—Welsh People Enjoy Their Annual Festival of Sacred Song—Mrs. Emma Bream, a Bride of Less than a Year, Cruelly Beaten—Other City News.

The newly elected officers of the South Town prepared a statement for the newspapers yesterday in defense of their action on last Saturday in levying a tax of $50,000 for "town expenses" for the current year. Assessor Hepburn spent part of the day at the South Town offices compiling the figures contained in the statement. It was after 10 o'clock last night before it was finally completed by Town Clerk Martin. He says it is fully indorsed by the other town officials and may be considered an official document.

The text of the statement follows:

"In 1894, at the town meeting, April 3, a tax of $100,000 was levied for town purposes.

"In 1895, at the annual town meeting, no town tax was levied.

"Last year Supervisor Sherlock received the following amounts for town purposes:

April 22, to cash, E. J. Leiendecker (Supervisor in 1894)	$24,445
May 16. To cash, D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer	8,000
May 17. To cash, D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer	10,000
June 11. To cash, D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer	14,000
July 11. To cash, D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer	2,000
Oct. 22. To cash, D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer	5,000
Nov. 22. To cash, D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer	5,901
Nov. 22. To cash, D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer	471
Nov. 22. To cash, D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer	780
Nov. 22. To cash, D. H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer	1,029
Total	$71,628

"This is the amount of money which the town had last year for town purposes up to the time of collections in December, '95. From this sum ($71,628) must be deducted the balance due on salaries of the following officers for 1894, which were not paid in 1894:

Henry Best, Assessor	$6,500
Martin W. Honan, Collector	4,200
Abe Jacobs, Clerk	2,370
Total	$13,070

"Deducting from $71,628 the money due on salaries we have the sum of $58,558 left for town purposes for the year 1895. This year the present Supervisor received from ex-Supervisor Sherlock the sum of $7,909. This is all the money which the town has with which to pay expenses until the time of collections next December. The expenses for the town last year up to the time when the Collector's money was available, Dec. 7, 1895, were $66,505 (not including balance due on salaries as above stated).

"The present board asks for a tax levy of $50,000, which, in addition to $7,909 received from Supervisor Sherlock, will give the town an available fund of $57,709. This sum is $8,596 less than the expenses of the town for last year until Dec. 7, 1895, when the Collector made his first payment to the Supervisor of the 2 per cent allowed on the collections made by the Collector for town expenses.

"The action of the Board last Saturday was not unprecedented.

"In 1890 the town was out of necessary funds and a tax levy of $40,000 was ordered by the Town Board and the Board of County Commissioners had the same extended on the books of the County Clerk.

"The action of the board last Saturday was not in secret. What was done was done legally and in strict conformity with the statute, according to the advice of the Town Attorney and the Supervisor.

"Assessor Hepburn has a right to act as a member of the board in the absence of any member of the board. In Article 13, Sec. 2, on township organization, the statute gives the Assessor and Collector this right. Last year Assessor Thomas always acted as a member of the board in the absence of any member."

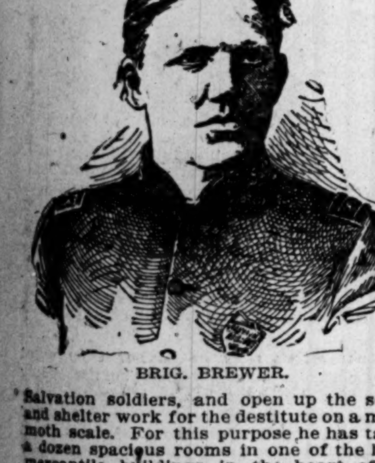
FORMAL WELCOME TO BRIG. BREWER

Salvation Army People Arrange to Greet Their New Chief.

United forces of the Salvationists, as well as representatives from different parts of the Northwest, will formally welcome their new Chief Divisional Officer, Brigadier William Brewer, tonight.

The first meeting will be held at Willard Hall at noon. In the afternoon at Princess Rink will be a private council for field officers only, in which will be discussed the aggressive developments and innovations of future army work in this city.

Brigadier Brewer has determined to double the number of corps in this city, raise 10,000



BRIG. BREWER.

Salvation soldiers, and open up the social and shelter work for the destitute on a mammoth scale. For this purpose he has taken a dozen spacious rooms in one of the large mercantile buildings in the heart of the city, and the present headquarters, at No. 558 West Madison street, will be enlarged. A hundred cadets are expected to be brought in for training.

At 7 o'clock there will be formed between fifteen and twenty open-air brigades, covering a large portion of the West Side, under the direction of the Captains in the city corps. Staff-Captain Winchell, who has temporary command of the Princess Rink, will be marshal of the day, and at 7:40 he will pick up and gather into one grand procession all the open-air brigades, converging at the Princess Rink at 8 o'clock, where an overwhelming demonstration of Salvationists will be conducted by Brigadier Brewer.

At 10 o'clock this meeting will close for an hour's recess, and at 11 o'clock p. m. begin an all-night-of-prayer. This meeting will continue until 5 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday. The purpose of it will be the salvation of sinners and the sanctification of the believers.

WELSH SACRED SONG FESTIVAL.

Entire Day Devoted to Singing and Listening to Addresses.

Members of the Welsh churches of the city held their annual sacred song festival yesterday at the Hebron Welsh Presbyterian Church, Monroe and Sangamon streets.

The services in the morning were largely attended, members from every Welsh church in the city being present. The Rev. John C. Jones presided. The singing was all in the Welsh language. The congregation sang eight hymns and one psalm chant, under the direction of Prof. William Apmadoc. The Rev. Mr. Richards of Joliet and the Rev. T. E. Hughes of the State Street Welsh Presbyterian Church made short addresses.

In the afternoon the different choirs sang the anthem, "Wherewithal Shall a Young Man Cleanse His Way." Nine congregational hymns were sung. Dr. Hirst of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. F. Campbell of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church made addresses in English.

In the evening two anthems were sung. They were: "How Sweet It Will Be to Remember the Covenant" and "Blessed Is He Who Considers the Poor." Seven hymns and one psalm chant were sung by the congregation. Addresses were made by the Rev. Bismarck Davies of the Welsh Congregational Church, Joliet; the Rev. Richard Pugh, the Rev. H. S. Jenkinson of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Richard Hughes, known as "the blind minister" of Iowa.

SHE SAYS HER HUSBAND BEAT HER.

Mrs. Emma Bream, Bride of Less than a Year, the Victim.

Mrs. Emma Bream, a bride of less than a year and only 18 years old, is confined at the County Hospital in a precarious condition as a result of a beating and kicking she says she received at the hands of her husband, Joe Bream.

The husband on Saturday afternoon at their home, No. 102 Mather street, without provocation, it is said, commenced to beat his wife, who had been confined in bed for two days. He kicked her in the abdomen, she says, and struck her repeatedly in the face, until she was almost rendered unconscious; then he ran from the house.

Mrs. Bream was alone all of Saturday night and yesterday, and was so weak she was unable to call for assistance.

Yesterday morning Bream returned intoxicated, went into the room where his wife lay, struck her again, and with an oath asked if she would die soon. Then he left the house and has not since been seen.

Neighbors heard the suffering woman's groans and went to her assistance. The police were informed of the assault and the woman was removed to the County Hospital. The woman says her husband appeared to be under the influence of liquor when he assaulted her.

DRUNKENNESS NOT DISEASE ALONE.

Anthropological Society Combats Dr. Keeley's Idea.

"Inebriety" was the subject discussed by the Anthropological Society at its hall, No. 205 West Madison street, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Price, the Secretary, read a paper reviewing Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's work in the cure of drunkenness, and a general discussion followed. The members of the society attacked Dr. Keeley's idea that drunkenness was solely a disease. They held it was as much a habit and that environment and association had a great deal to do with creating and continuing inebriety. Keeley's cure was recognized as an agent of good, but the doctor's disregard for other agencies of correction and cure, it was asserted, stood on purely business grounds, and credit was given to religious influence, will force, faith cures, and other agencies.

LOOKING FOR MISS EVA DE COURCEY

Friends Think She and Mrs. Pennepacker Are Together.

The friends of Miss Eva De Courcey, who disappeared on Thursday last from her home at Twenty-first and Wood streets, are anxiously looking for her.

Miss De Courcey's parents moved to Washington some months ago, and the daughter was to have followed them on Thursday. The young woman bundled up her clothing and left, writing a note telling her friends she intended entering a convent.

Her friends think she is in the company of Mrs. Pennepacker, whose mysterious disappearance some weeks ago caused so much comment. They were friendly, and relatives of the missing girl hope to find them together.

UNVEILING OF FRANKLIN MONUMENT

Old-Time Printers' Association Preparing for the Occasion.

A meeting of the Old-Time Printers' Association was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for the unveiling and dedication of the Benjamin Franklin monument to be presented to the public by Joseph Medill on June 6.

A committee of fifteen, with M. J. Carroll Chairman, was appointed to confer with similar committees from other organizations.

The joint meeting will be held at the Sherman House tomorrow at 5 p. m. Representatives are expected from the Typographical and Pressmen's Unions, the Allied Trades, the Press club, and the telegraphers.

POLICEMAN SAVES A DROWNING MAN.

Capsizing of a Boat Causes a Desperate Struggle for Life.

Victor Bergstrom, a painter, No. 48 Milton avenue, owes his life to Policeman Carl Christopherson of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station.

Bergstrom had gone to the North Pier early in the morning to fish, but falling asleep he fell into the lake.

His cries for help brought the policeman to the scene. The latter jumped into a boat and went to the rescue, but the drowning man struggled and capsized the boat.

Christopherson held to his man, however, and after desperate efforts succeeded in swimming with Bergstrom to the shore.

NO REQUEST FOR AN ASSISTANT.

Neither Bishop McLaren Nor His Diocese Has Asked for One.

The question of the election of an assistant to Bishop McLaren by the approaching Episcopal convention was discussed in church circles yesterday with great interest and the belief expressed that such action would not be taken. It was authoritatively stated by a prominent churchman that an assistant to a Bishop could be appointed only upon a written request or petition from the diocese or its Bishop, and it was further stated that no such action had yet been taken by either Bishop McLaren or his diocese.

TROLLEY CARS REPLACE TRAILERS.

Trains on Garfield Avenue Will Run to the Down-Town District.

The Garfield avenue trailers on the Lincoln avenue cable trains were taken off yesterday morning. Hereafter Garfield avenue trolley cars will run to the center of the city, at Clark and Washington streets, via Sedgwick street, supplanting the old Sedgwick street trolley service, and by Chicago avenue, Kinzie, and Clark streets to the down-town terminus. Lincoln avenue trains will, however, issue transfers to Garfield avenue passengers who prefer the cable as a starting point.

REPORT OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Figures for the Year Showing Activity and Prosperity.

The annual report of the First Presbyterian Church for the year ending April 1 was submitted yesterday. Fourteen members of the congregation have died during the year. Fifty-nine members have been dismissed to other churches, and twenty-six new names added to the roll, making a present active membership of 721. Baptisms during the year have numbered nineteen. Contributions to the various church funds have aggregated $34,002.17.

RUN DOWN BY A FRACTIOUS HORSE.

Florence McKenzie Seriously Injured While Bicycle Riding.

Florence McKenzie, 13 years old, whose parents live at No. 4850 Calumet avenue, was seriously hurt yesterday at Maple street and Princeton avenue by a horse ridden by W. H. Livingston. Miss McKenzie was enjoying a bicycle ride, when Livingston's fractious horse, going north at a rapid gait, ran over her. Livingston was arrested.

LITTLE GIRL FALLS FROM A PORCH.

Emma J. Fink Receives Injuries That May Prove Fatal.

Emma J. Fink, 5 years old, was probably fatally injured yesterday morning by falling from a rear porch of the third floor at No. 117 North Clark street. The child was taken to the Passavant Hospital, where the physicians said her skull was fractured at the base of the brain and she would probably die.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS OUT FOUR HOURS.

West-Siders in Darkness Until the Engine Is Repaired.

Electric lights on the West Side went out yesterday at 2:07 a. m. The cause of the trouble was the engine broke down and the current had to be turned off. The streets were in darkness for several hours. Last night the lights were burning as if nothing had happened.

CHAS. B. LA MOYNE ASPHYXIATED.

Escaping Gas from a Broken Burner Causes Death.

The dead body of Charles B. La Moyne was found in his room at his home, No. 707 North Hoyne avenue, yesterday morning. He was asphyxiated by gas escaping from a broken burner in the wall. La Moyne was 59 years old and a laborer.

DROWNED IN A BATHING HOLE.

John Meehan Loses His Life at Sexton's Brick Yards.

John Meehan, a boy living at Fourteenth and Leavitt streets, was drowned while bathing yesterday in a hole at Sexton's brick yards, Fortieth and Laurel streets.

HARD WORDS FOR HIRSCH

C. S. DARROW ASTONISHES GUESTS AT THE MEMORIAL MEETING.

Criticises the Dead Baron's Methods of Gaining His Wealth While Admitting That He Had Bestowed Much of It to Aid the Poor—Meets with a Hot Reply—Bishop Fallows Comes In as a Pacificator—The Resolutions.

Clarence S. Darrow caused consternation among the promoters of the Baron Hirsch memorial meeting in Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon by criticising the dead Jew and passing strictures on his fellow-millionaires. The meeting was called to promote a proposed hospital, to be called the Baron Hirsch Hospital, and Mr. Darrow, Bishop Fallows, and S. A. Lewinsohn were the speakers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Darrow's speech Bishop Fallows, who had spoken before him, arose and tried to smooth matters over.

S. A. Lewinsohn then said:

"I believe that the most unfit person to speak upon an occasion like the present one is the paid attorney of corporations, and one who preached socialism in particular."

A storm of hisses met this expression and the speaker continued:

"We came here for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of a Jew who gave his millions to alleviate suffering. I am sorry the opportunity to sing the praises of Baron Hirsch did not result in more representative Jews responding."

Mr. Darrow's Words.

Mr. Darrow's remarks, which called forth such emphatic contradictions, were as follows:

"I do not wish to be understood as not fully sympathizing with the object of this meeting, or not willing to pay my respects to Baron Hirsch. When I die I hope I may occasionally be remembered for what good I have done. Because a man's acts have not all been what they should have been, there is no reason why we should not hold meetings after he is dead, or while he is alive for that matter, to commemorate him. Among millionaires there are few who have given of their millions as Baron Hirsch has done, and for this he should be remembered. For, after all, the greatest and the highest quality of character is charity. We all need it, and because this trait was so great in him Baron Hirsch should be remembered forever.

"I do not know how a man could accumulate hundreds of millions as he did, however, and not know that he was perpetrating a wrong. He evidently did not know it. I know of no act or word of his that showed he thought of the unjust conditions that made it possible for him to accumulate his millions to bestow upon the thousands of paupers.

"In one sense Baron Hirsch was a philanthropist and a benefactor, and in another sense he was not. The millions he poured out to the poor were obtained from the poor, and all he received was by no means paid back. We have no right, in building universities, hospitals, and other similar institutions, to forget that these so-called benefactors have accumulated from the toil of their fellow-men, and are simply giving a portion of it back."

Bishop Fallows' Words.

Mr. Darrow was applauded, though not so heartily as Bishop Fallows, who paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the dead philanthropist.

"Today," he said, "we commemorate the memory of a man who has fought some of the grandest battles of peace. Such is whom we honor this day. I offer no objection to the raising of monuments to the great and noble, but you are to take an infinitely better way of expressing your appreciation of the dead than by erecting a monument whereon to inscribe the deeds of Baron Hirsch. You are to carry on his work. You are to summon to the aid of those who need those trained in caring for the sick."

When the excitement occasioned by Mr. Darrows' attack on Baron Hirsch had abated a set of resolutions were proposed and adopted advocating the erection of the hospital as outlined by the promoters. Considerable money was pledged to the hospital fund.

TO HATCH SIX MILLION LOBSTERS.

United States Fish Commission Expects That Many This Summer.

The experts of the United States Fish Commission are getting ready the lobster hatchery at Wood's Holl for the season's work that is about to begin. They expect to produce at least 6,000,000 young lobsters this summer. The eggs will be obtained from roe-bearing females brought in by fishermen, and the hatching will be done by the simple process of placing the eggs in glass jars, through which a stream of water is kept running all the time.

The young lobsters must have just the right kind of food or else they will die. As a diet for them nothing has been found equal to the small animals caught by dragging a tow-net of gauze from a boat along the surface water of the sea. The surface water of the ocean swarms with life, including vast numbers of crustaceans and tiny mollusks. It is, in fact, a broth. Most of the animals are composed almost wholly of water, having scarcely more than 1 per cent of animal tissue. A single small netful collected in the Baltic was counted and found to contain 80,000 crustaceans and 70,000 other animals.

If one dips up a small dish of seawater and places it in some bits of seaweed, scraped from an old pile or an old float, it will be found to contain a wonderful variety of organisms. On these organisms the crustaceans of the surface seawater feed. The crustaceans in turn furnish a regular diet to small fishes, which are fed on by big fishes. Thus the struggle for existence in the ocean goes on, and even more than on land the fate of living things in general is to eat each other and be eaten by one another.—New York Journal.

A BISHOP "BORROWED" THE BOOK.

Two Volumes of the Famous "Paston Letters" Mysteriously Disappeared.

London Truth: Two manuscript volumes of the famous "Paston Letters," presented to George III. by the original editor, Sir John Fenn, in 1787, mysteriously disappeared from the Royal Library at Windsor Castle shortly afterward, and they have been vainly searched for over and over again. These volumes have recently been discovered at Orwell Park, Suffolk, the seat of Capt. Pretyman, member of Parliament, who is a descendant of the well-known Bishop Pretyman Tomlin of Lincoln and Winchester (described by Sydney Smith as "a mean and cunning prelate").

Bishop Tomlin was the tutor and biographer of Pitt, who had intended to make him Archbishop of Canterbury, but George III. insisted on appointing Dr. Manners Sutton. Bishop Tomlin was often at Windsor, and it is supposed that he borrowed the volumes from the King and never returned them. The transaction might obviously have escaped notice, as shortly afterward George III. had his first attack of insanity, and everything at court was for months in utter confusion.

The volumes at Orwell Park were really a part of George III.'s famous library, which was presented by George IV. to the British Museum, but he only made the gift because the ministry had interfered with his design of selling it to the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia. It was in consequence of this donation that the sovereign has a right to nominate a royal trustee for the British Museum, a position now filled by the Bishop of Winchester, whose predecessor was the late Duke of Albany.

MILWAUKEE DENTIST IS MISSING.

Is Thought by Friends to Be Dead or in Chicago.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 10.—[Special.]—Dr. James E. Woodworth, a well-known dentist, mysteriously disappeared last Wednesday. His friends believe he is in Chicago or has met with a violent death. He was suffering from the grip and it is thought his mind may have become affected. He was well-to-do and was last seen at the Morehouse Manufacturing company's office. He is interested in the company and seemed perfectly rational at the time. He is 40 years of age and lived at No. 1021 Sycamore street.

California's Orange Crop.

A close estimate of the crop of oranges in Southern California this season, made by the President of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, puts it at 9,000 car loads, or 2,700,000 boxes. This is an increase of about 400,000 boxes over last season.

KIPLING IN A SNARL.

(Continued from first page.)

favor here in Brattleboro. The ill-feeling excited by his earliest syndicate newspaper story, describing in perhaps a too truthful way some of the peculiarities of the people of the village, has worn away. The years he has lived here has caused him to be respected as a gentleman, and coupled with it has come the respect for the man whose product by pen or typewriter had brought him so many thousands of dollars.

History of the Balestiers.

The late J. N. Balestier, the grandfather of Mrs. Caroline Balestier Kipling; another daughter, Josephine; the late Charles Wolcott Balestier; and Beatty, who figures so conspicuously in this escapade, was highly educated, a lawyer by profession, and is reputed to have made a fortune by judicious investments in real estate. He died many years ago.

Mme. Balestier, the grandmother, as she is universally called here, is still living and is nearly 90 years old. In the summer she generally occupies the Balestier farm, situated near "Naulahka," the home of her distinguished son-in-law. Her daughter, the mother of Beatty and Mrs. Kipling, lives mostly in New York.

It was close by this town that Kipling so savagely gave two reporters who called upon him a terrible tongue-lashing because they simple asked him for an interview. Seated in their carriage in the road one of the scribes had ventured the question: "Is this Mr. Kipling?" only to have the author plunge head first between the strands of a barbed wire fence, landing on all fours in the bushes, and then picking himself up, run down the road as rapidly as his legs would carry him. It was then that one of the scribes with longer legs than Kipling beat him in the sprinting match, only to be vigorously berated and told that he was a highwayman.

Kipling Has a Bad Temper.

The Kipling temper at that hour was decidedly bad. A little later and after luncheon Mr. Kipling was much more mellow, and after a few more explosives he came down with the desired interview, so far as known the only one that he has ever granted while in America.

It is from Beatty Balestier, however, that some of the visiting scribes who have desired to interview Mr. Kipling have drawn their information. The true Kipling flavor flowed from the lips of young Balestier, and it took an expert to detect the counterfeit. Beatty would babble on, as the gossips say, like one of the brooks that trickle down alongside of the Balestier farm in the spring. There was not the slightest need for any of the boys to indulge in "faking" when Beatty could be found. He would spin stories of Kipling by the yard, and they were good stories, too.

Then again, it is only fair to say he talked in the presence of strangers, without knowing they were newspaper men, with the greatest freedom. Kipling is credited with not reading the newspapers very thoroughly. If he did he could hardly help realizing that some one near the inner domestic circle had been talking freely to the reporters. While it is pure conjecture, it is not improbable this free talk on the part of Beatty caused some of the bad blood which led to the quarrel of Wednesday.

GREAT PERIL ON RUNAWAY WHEELS

Two Girls Try to Coast Down a Long and Steep Hill.

Utica Morning Herald: Two of Utica's young women cyclists, who went to Clinton on Saturday afternoon to sell some tickets for the St. Agnes Church fair, and incidentally to witness the ball game between Hamilton College and Syracuse University teams on College Hill, had an experience which they will not soon forget. At the conclusion of the game they thought it would be great sport to coast down the long and steep hill which leads from the Oriskany Valley to the college. Mounting their wheels at the top of the hill, they placed their feet upon the rests and set out upon the descent, a feat not indulged in by even the best riders of the college or town. It was only a few seconds' time before they were moving down the hill at almost lightning rapidity, and those who witnessed their descent and were aware of their perilous position held their breath, expecting every minute to see them dashed to pieces against one of the many trees that line the sidewalk from the top to the bottom of the hill.

Entirely unconscious of their danger the young ladies sped on, their wheels assuming greater velocity as they went. When in front of President M. Woolsey Stryker's residence the tire suddenly flew from the wheel of one of the young ladies, and she was hurled with great force on to the gravel walk that leads to the President's house. Several who witnessed her accident hastened to reach her, expecting to find her seriously injured, and were much surprised to find that, with the exception of a few bruises on her face, she was unhurt. Her companion, who was some distance ahead, heeded the advice of a passing teamster, and just before the stone arbor was reached, turned her wheel into the orchard that lies just below the residence of Prof. Edward North. She proceeded until her wheel struck some obstacle, and then she was thrown several feet further on down the side of the hill. Others hastened to her rescue, and were not a little surprised to find her standing upon her feet, apparently uninjured, beside her wrecked wheel. Had she not steered her wheel just as she did, it is not improbable that she would have collided with the stone arbor and met an instant and frightful death.

Persons who were driving down the hill at the time and witnessed the girls and their descent say that they never expected to find them alive. The sidewalk is only three or four feet in width, and had they for a moment realized their danger it is probable they would have been seriously if not fatally injured. Their wheels were both badly broken, and they took the evening train into the city.

ONLY A SMALL QUESTION OF ROOM.

Plight of a Man Who Had Given a Theater Invitation.

Philadelphia Press: He looked troubled as he passed two matinée tickets through the box office window and asked:

"Can you give me two more seats next to these?"

The ticket seller hastily looked through a bundle of tickets that he took from one of the little pigeonholes in front of him and shook his head.

"I can give you two seats just in front of them," he said.

"Won't do," replied the man in front of the window. "Can you take these back and give me four in the row just ahead?"

"No; there are only two left there," answered the ticket seller.

"I don't see how I am going to arrange it," said the man who wanted the tickets, thoughtfully. "I must have three seats together."

"Three!" exclaimed the ticket seller. "I thought you wanted four together."

"I do," returned the other, "but that isn't absolutely necessary. If I can get three together I can sit somewhere else myself."

"I should think it would be pleasanter to divide the party evenly," suggested the man in the box office.

"It would," admitted the man outside of it, "but it can't be done. You evidently don't understand the case. You see I bought these tickets with the intention of taking a young lady to the matinée, and it never occurred to me that I would need more than two seats."

"Overlooked the chaperon, I suppose?"

"Chaperon nothing! When I pay for a chaperon there'll be skating in August. I overlooked the fashions—that's what I overlooked. I saw her last night in the gown she expects to wear, and now I'm trying to buy a seat for each of the sleeves. That's why I must have at least three seats in a row. If you can give them to me trot them out; if you can't, say so, and I'll send word to her that I'm sick and give my tickets to some one else."

To Read Old Coins.

To read an inscription on a silver coin which, by much wear, has become wholly obliterated, put the poker in the fire, when red hot, place the coin upon it, and the inscription will plainly appear of a greenish hue, but will disappear as the coin cools. This method was formerly practiced at the mint to discover the genuine coin when silver was called in.

Sheriff's Sale

Of wood mantels, fine brass andirons and fenders, gas and electric fixtures, Wednesday, May 13, 10 a. m. Jas. Pease, Sheriff, 266 and 268 Wabash avenue.

ROW OVER THE ACADEMY.

PARK COMMISSIONERS PURPOSE TO NAME ALL EMPLOYES.

Executive Board Will Resist the Action Contemplated and a Fight in the Courts May Follow—Charges of Extravagance Preferred—Construction of a Contract Respecting the Matthew Laflin Memorial Building—What President Winston Says.

Notice has just been served by the Lincoln Park Commissioners on the Executive Board of the Chicago Academy of Sciences that hereafter the Commissioners will manage the academy building themselves.

This ultimatum to the scientists is the culmination of a long series of disputes about the limit of the respective authorities in the Mathew Laflin Memorial Building.

The Executive Board will resist the Commissioners in their efforts to take the authority which they have decided to assume, and there is a fight in prospect which may put in jeopardy the usefulness of the academy.

The direct charge is made that the Park Commissioners want to add the positions in the academy to its patronage list.

The Commissioners not only resolved to take the management of the building in their hands, but clinched the matter Saturday by giving Frank Fleming, one of the Academy's assistants in taxidermy, three weeks' notice to leave his position and appointed in his place a man named Croppi.

All of the employés in the building, barring the janitor, are on the academy's pay-roll. When the next pay-roll is sent in by the academic authorities the name of Croppi will not appear and Fleming will be told to hold his place and pay no attention to the action of the Commissioners.

Litigation in Prospect.

In the meantime the Commissioners and the academy officers are to have a meeting, and if the difficulty cannot be settled to the satisfaction of each party it is likely to get into court, so that the rights of both under the articles of agreement drawn up in 1893 may be definitely fixed.

Mathew Laflin was an enthusiastic member of the Academy of Sciences. He gave $75,000 toward the present building. The Park Commissioners agreed to add $25,000 to the amount if the academy were built as an attraction to the park. The Commissioners agreed further, it is asserted, that if they were given office and police room in the structure they would pay the salaries of the academy's employés to the amount of $5,000 yearly. The curator of the academy submits a pay-roll each month to the Commissioners and the treasurer pays the bills. The Commissioners now intend to do the hiring as well as the paying themselves.

F. H. Winston, President of the Commissioners, said yesterday: "We have made up our minds to control the employés and to have some say in the management of the building. We pay the salaries and we think it is our right.

Commissioners Cry Economy.

"We believe the place can be run more economically than it is and we intend trying to do it. I don't know what the academy officers will do about it. I understand they wish me to attend a meeting which they are to hold, but I may not be able to get there."

Curator Frank C. Baker reluctantly confirmed the report that the Commissioners had served notice on President Higginson of the academy's Executive Board. "The matter," said he, "is in the hands of our Executive committee and it alone has power to act."

More curios and articles of different kinds have been given to the academy in the last year, it is said, than in all the other years of its existence combined. To get this material arranged, classified, and labeled the curator has employed as many qualified persons as he could and still keep the payroll within $5,000.

The contention of the Commissioners is that their contract with the academy does not provide that the full sum of $5,000 a year shall be necessarily given for the payment of employés, but that this amount is to be the limit, and if the building can be conducted for less it must be done.

WORTH OF A DINNER TO THE GUEST.

Does the Bachelor Invited Out Earn His Food or No?

When a hostess invites a bachelor to dinner, she expects him to acknowledge the favor by calling upon her soon after. If he fails to do this, she feels he is not treating her properly; that he is rude and ungrateful. She forgets that the indebtedness is as much hers as his. She forgets that whereas his presence, or the presence of some other bachelor, was a necessity at her table, it was by no means a necessity to him; that he could have procured a much more digestible dinner at any first-class restaurant, or at his home, if he has one; and that he would not have eaten it between two women of uncertain interest, to whom he must either listen or talk while trying to enjoy it.

Her proposition in inviting him is: "You may eat at my house a messy, complicated dinner that you would never think of ordering for yourself, if you will pay for it by coming around and talking with me some afternoon when you can't afford the time and don't feel like it."

If the bachelor is too poor to purchase a dinner elsewhere, or so stupid and generally undesirable that no one enjoys his presence, she would indeed be justified in exacting payment. But this is not the bachelor our hostess invites. She invites the man whose company is of more value than the nourishment she offers. She is well aware of this and she should not insist on his paying for his food.—Life.

ANCIENT LONDON IS GOING FAST

Old Dwellings and Business Houses Make Way for Modern Structures.

London Daily News: Fleet street and the Strand, as Dr. Johnson knew those thoroughfares, will soon be reckoned among the things of the past. At the Ludgate Circus end of Fleet street the houses are in the course of rebuilding. The corner of Wellington street is also in the hands of the builders, to say nothing of the demolition occasioned and proposed in connection with the Hotel Cecil and the operations at the corner of Adam street. The two ancient dwellings and business premises opposite the law courts are now tenantless, and in a short time will be swept away.

The only buildings associated with the name of Dr. Johnson which are likely to survive the requirements of the age are St. Clement Danes' Church and the entrances to the Temple. Temple Bar is almost forgotten, but Goldsmith's jeu d'esprit when near the bar will probably be remembered after the griffin, with "his hideous limbs and his jaws all agape," has been banished for aye. "I remember once," says Dr. Johnson, "being with Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey. While we stood at Poets' Corner I said to him:

'Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebiter istis.'

When we got to Temple Bar he stopped me, and, pointing to the heads upon it, slyly whispered:

'Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis.'"

Although of late years several corner houses have been rebuilt in the Strand and Fleet street, there is not one of any real architectural beauty.

COST OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Over $130,000,000 Required to Connect the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Manufacturer: The estimated cost of the Nicaragua Canal is increased by the Government Commission, whose report has just appeared. The cost, however, in spite of this increase, remains within the bounds of the capital which can be raised, and the aid which can be legitimately extended by the United States.

The original estimate of the Nicaragua Canal company, ten years ago, was $66,466,880. The present estimate by the Government Commission is $133,472,893. This is just double. In the interval, however, the estimates made by the company have been increasing as the difficulties were better known. Of late the estimates usually made have placed the cost at from $100,000,000 to $110,000,000. The report of the Government Commission, instead of doubling this latter estimate, as was freely predicted, advances it only to a round $133,500,000. As this commission was selected in no friendly spirit, and its instructions were evidently intended to render it certain that its estimates included every possible item of cost, the figures which it has now published may be accepted as final.

The total outlay needed to connect the oceans may be unhesitatingly placed at between $130,000,000 and $150,000,000. As canals go this is not an extravagant sum. The Suez Canal is ninety-two miles long, dug in sand, without rock and with no difficulties, and cost $102,750,000. It has paid dividends from the start.

WHEAT CROP LOOKS VERY PROMISING.

Condition in Michigan the Highest in Several Years—Not Over 3 Per Cent Will Be Plowed Up.

Lansing, Mich., May 10.—[Special.]—According to the Michigan crop report for May not more than 2 or 3 per cent of the wheat sowed will be plowed up. The reports show no damage by insects.

The average condition of wheat in the southern and central counties and the State is the highest reported in five years. The figures are: Southern counties, 91; central and northern counties, 94, and State 92. The amount of wheat reported marketed by farmers in April is 468,634 bushels, as compared with 810,226 bushels in April, 1895.

In the southern counties 30 per cent, and in the State an average of 26 per cent of the meadows will be plowed up. Timothy meadows are making fine growth.

The prospect is good for heavy crops of apples and peaches.

In Minnesota and North Dakota.

St. Paul, Minn., May 10.—[Special.]—The clear weather and warm south winds last week were a boon to the farmers and if they are favored in the same way this week they will finish their seeding and be well on the way with planting the coarser grains.

Along the Minnesota division of the Northern Pacific, from Anoka to Little Falls, the seeding is practically done and the grain is coming up and looking fine. About one-half of the wheat has been sown between Staples and Moorhead, while on the high ground the seeding is finished. Some of the wheat that was sown first is now about four inches high.

On the Little Falls and Dakota division the wheat is reported to be all sown and much of it is up. The farmers are preparing the ground for flax and corn.

The prospect in this part of the Northwest is for a far better crop than last year, for, although the seeding was done earlier last year, the ground was dry and the seed did not germinate.

The outlook in the country about the Northern Pacific, Fergus, and Black Hills division has improved very materially during the last week. The weather has been most favorable and the south wind has been drying the ground. About Ullen and Twin City, in the Red River Valley, 50 per cent of the wheat has been sown and is sprouting.

It is expected that the seeding will be done along the Dakota division by May 15.

In the territory between Sanborn and Bismarck, N. D., about 30 per cent of the seeding has been done, while only about 25 per cent has been done in the region between Sanborn, Cooperstown, and the Turtle Mountains.

Great headway was made during the last week in finishing the seeding in the country about the James River Valley division.

The outlook is favorable and the farmers are expecting good crops.

Along the Jamestown and Northern branch about 50 per cent of the seeding has been done. From Mandon to Dickinson the farmers have finished their seeding and the wheat is coming up well. A great deal of oats and flax will be sown this week and good crops are thought to be certain.

Kentucky Wheat Looks Better.

Frankfort, Ky., May 10.—[Special.]—The State Commissioner of Agriculture will send out the following bulletin tomorrow on the Kentucky wheat crop, based on letters from correspondents representing 103 counties:

"There is a general report of improvement in the condition of wheat during April. The forcing weather which prevailed during the entire month has brought the crop from what was an extremely backward condition to something very nearly approaching a normal condition of growth for the season.

"There is still quite a deficiency in the thickness of the plant on the ground, the dry weather having been unfavorable to branching. From three counties complaints are received of damage being done the crop by chinch bugs. The average condition is given at 74, being an improvement of 5 points for the month.

"On acreage the average is 87."

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 10.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois, generally fair and probably local thunder storms in northern portion, slightly cooler in northern portion, southerly winds.

Ohio, generally fair, light to fresh westerly winds.

Indiana, generally fair and continued warm southwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan, fair in southeastern and local thunder-storms in northwestern portion, light to fresh variable winds, slightly cooler in southeast portion.

Upper Michigan, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, light to fresh variable winds.

Wisconsin, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, slightly cooler, light to fresh southerly winds.

Iowa, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, warmer in western portion.

Place of observation. Time taken: May 10 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.88	78	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.76	70	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Buffalo	29.92	54	56	W.	....	Clear
Boston	29.62	84	94	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.00	84	90	S.W.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	29.52	70	72	S.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.94	84	88	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.02	86	92	W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.92	82	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.92	78	86	S.	.04	Fair
Des Moines	29.90	72	84	S.	.12	Fair
Detroit	29.92	80	88	W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.72	74	82	S.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.80	78	86	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.76	84	92	W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.06	76	80	S.E.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	29.92	70	74	S.W.	....	Fair
Green Bay	29.88	80	86	S.W.	....	Fair
Helena	29.90	46	52	S.W.	Tr.	Rain
Huron	29.72	72	82	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.00	84	92	S.W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.10	78	88	S.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.98	78	84	S.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.82	68	84	S.E.	.02	Fair
Memphis	30.02	80	90	N.E.	....	Fair
New Orleans	30.12	76	82	S.E.	....	Clear
New York City	29.74	84	90	N.W.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.88	66	78	W.	.28	Rain
Oswego	29.78	62	72	W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	29.76	82	88	N.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.60	78	82	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.52	74	76	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.02	84	90	S.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.88	72	82	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	82	88	S.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.90	76	82	S.	....	Fair
Washington	29.08	84	92	N.W.	....	Clear

DEATHS.

BOERNER—August E. Boerner, aged 31 years, May 10. Funeral Tuesday, May 12, 1:30 p. m., from 188 W. Randolph-st., to Graceland.

PARKER—Samuel S., father of Lamont E. Parker and Mrs. Etta P. Titcomb, at his daughter's residence, No. 4128 Ellis-av., 11 p. m. Saturday. Funeral 2 p. m., Tuesday. Interment at Oakwoods.

GARABRANT—Mrs. Annie Dunnigan Garabrant, May 10, at 6612 Sherman-st., aged 58 years. Funeral notice later.

KERR—Dearly beloved wife of Archie Kerr, 476 W. Erie-st. Funeral 1 o'clock Monday to Mount Greenwood. Brantford, Canada, papers please copy.

LA MOINE—Sunday, May 10, 1896, Charles B. La Moine, aged 59 years 8 months 7 days. Funeral Tuesday, May 12, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends and members of Lafayette Lodge of A. O. U. W. and Richard Yates Council Royal Arcanum invited to attend.

LEWIS—Maude Alice, wife of Dr. Denslow Lewis. Funeral from residence, 217 53d-st., Tuesday, at 4 o'clock.

MAYNES—William C. Maynes, May 10, 405 33d-st. Funeral Tuesday, May 12, 10 a. m. Carriages to Oakwoods. No flowers.

METZ—Saturday evening, May 9, at his residence, 444 Warren-av., Leopold Metz, aged 49 years. Funeral Monday, 11 a. m., by carriages to Graceland.

McBAIN—May 9, at Hammond, Ind., John V. McBain, aged 52 years, brother of Mrs. A. M. Ross and A. J. McBain and George W. McBain. Will be buried from the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. M. Ross, 1849 Barry-av., Lake View, Chicago, Monday, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

PARKER—May 10, 1896, Mrs. Mary Parker, aged 54 years. Burial at Kenosha, Wis.

PETTIGREW—Annie M. Pettigrew (née Behrens), most beloved wife of Edward Alexander Pettigrew, Saturday, May 9, 7 p. m., at her residence, 7115 Eggleston-av. Interment at Bellefontaine, St. Louis, Mo. Davenport, Ia., papers please copy.

SCHULHOF—Sunday, May 10, Mrs. Carolina Schulhof, beloved mother of Mrs. M. Mandel, Mrs. Gus. Levy, Mrs. Chs. W. Cohen, Sig., Ed., Abe, and Josie Schulhof. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30 a. m., from residence, 4038 Wabash-av., to Graceland.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

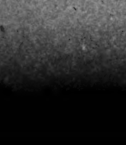
MEN—60 MEN. STAGE ENTRANCE GRAND Opera-House, 7 p. m., sharp.

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HOPKINS
LOCKHART'S COMEDY ELEPHANTS.
A Big Show and the House Cool as Ice.
LILLIE WESTERN, HARRY LAMARR, MASTER RALPH, McAVOY & MAY, BERT MORPHY, MINNIE CHURCH, AND A HOST OF OTHERS.
THE MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB.
WEST SIDE BALL PARK.
Baseball Today.
BOSTON VS. CHICAGO.
Game Called at 3:45.
THE SCHILLER—IRA J. LA MOTTE, Lessee and Manager.
TONIGHT! Tomorrow, and Wed. THE WIFE. Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Americans Abroad.
The John Stapleton Co.

Chicago Tribune, May 11, 1896.



Your Health
Is worth more to you than all the clothing in the world, but it doesn't take a fortune to get all the clothing you need—if you go to the right place.
We make more good and dependable clothing than any other concern in the world; we put our best judgment and taste into the work and we don't permit anyone to make better garments.
That we can—and do—make better clothing in greater quantities at less cost than others must be obvious to any intelligent observer.
Men's fine Summer suits in handsome mixtures and solid colors for business, professional and semi-dress wear—sacks, frocks and cutaways, for
$12. $15. $18. $20;
and they're as good every way and as nice fitting as your tailor'd charge from $35 to $40 for.
Hot Weather Clothing
that's as cool as can be.
Clothing—Hats—Furnishings.
Largest in the World.
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THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
To-Night Sure, And Every Night Until Further Notice.
The extra heavy work required to remove the Bernhardt stage accessories and install the very intricate and elaborate settings of THE
COUNTY FAIR
was more than mortal could perform. The postponement, however disappointing, will result in a perfect performance
THIS MONDAY NIGHT.
NEIL BURGESS (the original Aunt Abbie) first time in Chicago. All the great cast of the famous four-year run in New York. Matinees Saturdays.
THE HAYMARKET—Madison and Halsted-sts.
THE CHARMING EMOTIONAL ARTISTE,
JULIA STUART as LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE in EAST LYNNE
Thursday night bill changes to CAMILLE.
SHEFFIELD RACE TRACK—SHEFFIELD, IND.
SHEFFIELD RACE TRACK, Sheffield, Ind.
Five or more races daily, rain or shine, beginning at 2:15 p. m.
ADMISSION, 50c; LADIES, 25c.
Concert by Banks Cregier's Orchestra of 25 pieces.
Special trains on Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad direct to the track in 35 minutes; leave Union Depot, stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood, at 12:10, 12:25, 12:55, 1:20, and 1:35 p. m. Regular train at 2 p. m.
First train returns to the city at 4:50.
Illinois Central R. R. express trains to track in 30 minutes. Leave Randolph-st. depot, stopping at Van Buren and 63d-sts., at 12:30, 1:10, and 1:30 p. m. Free trolley cars from train to grand stand. Round trip on all trains 25c.
Electric cars connect with Alley L and I. C. R. R. at 92d-st.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Tony Pastor, Caron and Herbert, Edwin Latell, Daisey Mayers, The Valderes, Fields and Wooley, William Lang, 3—Omnes Trio—3, Kitty Pink, La Page Sisters.
Matthews and Bulger, Kitty Mitchell, O'Brien and Havel, George Evans, 5—Pickaninnies—5, Kenno and Welch, Gloss Brotthers, Harry Pink, Kherns and Cole, Tony Pastor.
PRICES 10, 20, 30 CENTS.
MASONIC TEMPLE
Roof Garden
REFINED VAUDEVILLE
Every Night.
Admission 50c
Concert by
THE RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA
Every Afternoon.
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McVICKER'S THEATER.
Tonight—Tuesday, Wed., Thursday Nights, and Wednesday Matinee, first time on any stage of HARRY G. SOMMERS and H. H. THIELE'S new American Romantic Opera,
John and Priscilla
Friday Night, Saturday Matinee and Night, THE RIVALS. Star cast. Seats selling.
FERRIS WHEEL PARK.
FERRIS WHEEL PARK,
North Clark-st. and Wrightwood-av.
OPENS FOR SEASON
SATURDAY, MAY 16.
Concerts by Ellis Brooks' Second Regiment Concert Band.
HOOLEY'S—Last 6 Nights and Saturday Mat.
...MR. JOHN DREW...
In His Great Comedy Triumph,
THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.
NEXT SUNDAY THE GAY PARISIANS Seat Sale Thursday
TATTERSALL'S—6 NIGHTS.
BICYCLE RACES.
MONDAY, MAY 11 TO 16. 400 ENTRIES.
Fat Men's Races between Bliss and Marcus, the World's Heavyweights.
Trick Riding by Master Servis, the 5-year-old Wonder.
Admission 50c and 75c. Box se...
GRAND OPERA H...
Every Night, Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Magnificent Production
AN OFFICE...
With OTIS SKINNER and ...



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...ARSHALL,
Memorial Building,
...and Washington.

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MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896.

No silver-plated platforms will do this year.

THE Harrison hat could not be pressed into service again.

EVEN a Nansen report would be some relief from this humidity.

THE Democratic Electoral College will not need to think up a yell.

CHAMBERLAIN has concluded it is safe to give Kruger his base on balls.

IT is gratifying to know that Quay is still in the race as much as ever he was.

IT is difficult for Mr. Platt just now to observe the conventionalities of the season.

MARK ANTHONY HANNA desires to remark that nothing continues to be the matter with him.

MR. HUNTINGTON appears to have found a safe harbor from his enemies, in the United States Senate.

THERE is hardly any necessity for McKinley to do any financial talking except possibly to say "thanks."

WHAT New York mistook for the roar of Niagara over the 'phone was the McKinley boom rolling eastward.

"WILT thou?" seems to be the standard question asked of the Democratic leaders, and to a man they wilt.

FRANCE is hardly doing her full duty. What was the matter with last week that it should be deprived of its crisis?

THE "Rivals," with an "all star" cast, is soon to be played in Chicago, and later it will be presented with "all sons."

THEY might be given "leave to print" those superfluous nominating speeches and save the time of the convention.

THEY have "ponied" up for the Chicago convention; now when they catch some dark horse the stable will be complete.

THIS is a great year for syndicates, but the law insists on calling a matrimonial syndicate bigamy and acts accordingly.

THE Spanish method of conducting the Cuban war is a disgrace to civilization, and Cleveland still has those resolutions.

THE WARNING TO SPAIN.

It is refreshing to observe that at last the administration at Washington has roused itself sufficiently from its lethargy to send a message to Spain to notify her government that if she takes summary action in the case of the crew of the Competitor, recently captured off the coast of Cuba, she will do so at her peril. The alleged substance of the notes sent by Secretary Olney, both to Madrid and Havana, is to the effect that such action "will be resented," and that if these men are not awarded their rights under international agreement there will be an open rupture between the two countries, and Spain must suffer the consequences.

One of the men captured was an American, a young journalist, named Melton, from Kansas, who was on his way to Cuba as a correspondent of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union. His purpose was to get inside the lines so that he might obtain reliable information as to the condition of matters inside the insurgent lines, instead of having to submit his reports to the Spanish censor in Havana, who mutilates and falsifies everything that passes through his hands. The State Department has this fact as to young Milton's mission in its possession. It knows that he was not aboard of the Competitor schooner as a rebel or a pirate, and that he did not intend to help the insurgents except as telling the truth to American people in Florida as to the situation would help them, and for this he has been condemned to be shot by the Spaniards.

There is no evidence as yet to show where the schooner Competitor, flying the American flag, was captured by the Spanish gunboat. This remains to be established, but whether it were captured on the high seas or within the three-mile limit of the Cuban coast matters little as touching the right of summary action by the Spanish authorities on this American correspondent. As belligerent rights have not yet been proclaimed Spain has no right to stop and search American vessels on the high seas. If the Competitor were within the three-mile limit then its crew are protected by the treaty agreement of 1877, by which Spain explicitly promised that American citizens charged with acts of sedition, conspiracy, or treason, when taken with arms in their hands, shall be tried by ordinary council of war and have the right to procure counsel and witnesses as well as a copy of the accusations and a list of the prosecution's witnesses. A dispatch from Washington succinctly describes the situation as follows:

The Spaniards have been informed by this time very plainly that they are between the devil and the deep sea. Either they captured the Competitor in their home waters, where they had exclusive jurisdiction, or else on the high seas. In the former case the prisoners were clearly entitled to a public trial and the benefit of counsel and every other immunity intended to be granted by the Cushing protocol. In the latter case Spain has committed a gross outrage on an American ship, for any vessel flying the American flag has a perfect right to sail the seas loaded to the guards with arms and ammunition, and no Spanish war vessel can interfere until those arms become contraband of war by reaching Spanish territory.

It is to be hoped now that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are said to have opened their eyes to the outrages perpetrated by Weyler and his fellow-butchers they should have courage enough to protect the crew of the Competitor and secure them in their international rights. They have so far remained oblivious to the wishes of the American people. They have shown themselves indifferent to the resolutions which passed both Houses of Congress almost unanimously, requesting the concession of belligerent rights and the tender of friendly offices to Spain for the independence of Cuba. They have sat idly by while Weyler and his leaders were slaughtering men, women, and children, many of them noncombatants, and have made no protests against such savage and uncivilized warfare. They have witnessed the incarceration of American citizens purely from motives of malicious resentment and kept silent until they were forced to act by the indignant sentiment of the American people. They have seen reputable correspondents of American newspapers subjected to indignities and driven off the island, and yet they have uttered not a word of protest. At last they have apparently waked up. Now let them stay awake long enough at least to notify Spain she must bring her savagery to a stop.

Every consideration appeals to the administration for action both prompt and energetic. From the commercial point of view this war is inflicting frightful damage upon our commercial interests and destroying our market there. From the political point of view it is to our interest to have this war brought to a close. From the point of view of humanity this Spanish savagery should be stopped. The outrages upon American citizens must be stopped. The American people have over and over again demanded it. Both Houses of Congress have requested it almost unanimously. And still these murders, massacres, and outrages go on, and they will continue unless the administration speaks out.

It has at last roused itself sufficiently to protest in one case. Now let it protest in all. If Spain pays no attention to it then send a fleet and troops down there, sink every Spanish vessel there, knock Morro Castle to flinders, and march in and hold the city. There has been too much trifling and dilly dallying. It is time now to act, and to notify insolent Spain she must turn over a new leaf.

LOST! STRAYED OR STOLEN!

Man lost! Goes by the name of "Coin Harvey," alias "Harvey Coin"—talks incessantly. When last seen he was traveling west and still talking, to himself. It is regretted by his friends, who are exceedingly anxious concerning his whereabouts, that only a partial description is practicable, since he is entirely common in appearance and would not be specially recognized in an ordinary crowd. The following, however, if closely observed, will be sufficient to mark him for apprehension.

First of all, he is possessed of a singular hallucination that he is a sort of reincarnation of silver fiatism. He will be found talking, and as John B. Gough was once described as the gentleman who talked with his coat tails, so Mr. Harvey may with equal propriety be mentioned as the gentleman who talks with his cartoons, and while there may have been more artistic merit in Mr. Gough's coat tails than in Mr. Harvey's cartoons, it may be doubted if they served any better in the absence of articulate expression. But the comparison between the two gentlemen must end with the tale of Mr. Gough's coat tails—Mr. Harvey is incomparable—though, as indicated, he may be partially described.

He rarely permits his conscientious scruples to commit him to any alliance with facts which, allowed in the premises, would be fatal to prearranged conclusions, and his jugglery of data, wherein he is equally expert in the art of omission and commission, is as truly amazing as the feats of Herrmann or Kellar. He is, indeed, so versatile in misinformation that one is truly edified, since, after a few sentences, there is a certain restfulness which comes of the reflection that it is quite unnecessary to be seriously concerned about anything he says.

And yet his sophistries are so clothed in the habiliments of honesty one is frequently led to suspect for the moment that he really believes in them himself. He affects such childlike simplicity, such guilelessness of expression, that it may be truly said of him: "He is the mildest mannered prevaricator that ever scuttled statistics or cut the throat of a fact."

Liberal reward! Address, in strictest confidence, J. P. A., Springfield, Ill., or H. M. T., Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

P. S.—Must have him! We are all out of brains! Important.

P. P. S.—He is evidently lost—he may only be strayed—but it is feared he is kidnaped and confined by the goldbugs!

THE SOUTH TOWN TAX.

Last month at the annual South Town meeting it was moved that a tax levy of $75,000 be voted to defray town expenses, or, rather, to defray various expenses which had been incurred illegally. That was voted down by the taxpayers who attended the meeting. Saturday the Board of Auditors, made up of the town officers and Justices, had a meeting and adopted an ordinance appropriating $50,000 to cover the expense of making this year's assessment and collecting the taxes. The Town Clerk was directed to tell the County Board what had been done so that it might direct the County Clerk to extend the tax.

This unusual action was taken on the advice of two lawyers, one of them the Supervisor, the other the attorney for the board, who pointed to two provisions in the township organization act, which, they said, took from the citizens of towns lying wholly within the limits of an incorporated city the right to tax themselves and conferred it on the Board of Auditors or the County Board, for the two provisions disagree on that point.

The sections relied on were adopted originally in 1861, when three towns then in this city were stripped of all their powers and no town meetings were held. But when the new Constitution went into effect the town meetings were revived, commencing about 1872. Since then they have been held regularly and taxes have been voted at them. This has gone on for a quarter of a century, although those provisions of the law of 1861 remained on the statute books.

At this late day it is discovered by some town officers who want money that everything has been done illegally for twenty-five years, and that they, under an obsolete law, have an unlimited taxing power. If any South Side taxpayer resists the collection of the tax the courts will hold he is not obliged to pay it. They will hold that the taxpayers of the South Town never have consented to authorizing the Justices of the Peace and the town officers to impose taxes on them.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEBT.

The Indiana Republicans said in the platform they adopted last week that "we"—the Republican party—"from Lincoln to Harrison have—

"Steadily decreased our bonded debt, resumed specie payments, maintained the public credit, kept unimpaired the gold reserve, increased the wealth of the whole country, and added to the comfort and happiness of the people to a degree unparalleled in the history of nations."

The Chronicle (Dem.), commenting on the Indiana platform, says in a paragraph which must have been written by an ex-rebel or copperhead, or the son of one—

"We" steadily decreased our bonded debt. But who increased that debt from a mere trifle in 1860 to more than $2,700,000,000? "We" maintained the public credit. But who brought it so low that greenbacks were worth at one time no more than 37 cents on the dollar and bonds were worth no more than greenbacks? "We" resumed specie payments. But who suspended in 1862 and continued the suspension for nearly seventeen years, even repudiating the promise to give bonds for the irredeemable greenbacks? "We" kept unimpaired the gold reserve. But where was that reserve before 1878 and who sent it flying in 1890?

The debt was not increased by the Republican party or the Union Democrats acting with it. The increase was the work of the Southern Democrats, aided by the bulk of the Southern Whigs, who said they would secede from and break up the Union unless they could have their own way about the extension of slavery into free territory. They threatened they would secede from the Union if Lincoln was elected President and took the oath of office. They declared that they would not live under any Republican President, though elected in a constitutional manner. They finally got to demanding for their human chattels the same rights in the free States as well as Territories. That was accorded to things under the common and natural law. They demanded the right to take their slaves not merely into the Territories, but into States where slavery was not recognized, and have their State law slave property protected there.

And because the Republicans would not make slavery national and freedom local they put into effect the secession doctrines of Jefferson, Calhoun, and Jeff Davis—and seceded—bolted from the Union and set up a separate government of their own with slavery as its avowed corner stone.

Had they not done so there would have been no war and no "war debt," and the lives and limbs of a million young men would have been saved.

The Union men of the North—Republicans and Democrats, Lincoln and Trumbull, Seward and Dix, Andrews and Butler, Wade and Chase, Lane and Morton, Cameron and Curtin—resolved that there should not be two hostile nations occupying the territory of the American Union to breed future wars and secessions. They accepted the issue forced on them by the Southern Democrats and their Whig allies on the other side. During the war, which the South caused, the Republican party of Illinois embraced such men as Lincoln, Yates, Oglesby, Washburne, Lovejoy, Grant, Logan, Trumbull, and Palmer, with Douglas at the outset till he died. They are the sort of men who are charged with "increasing the national debt to 2,750 millions of dollars" because they determined that the American Union must not be dismembered.

The Southern Democrats had Northern allies in the work of increasing the public debt and protracting the war by discouraging enlistments, encouraging desertions, predicting failure, and destroying confidence in the public credit. They all called themselves "conservative Democrats," but they were better known as "copperheads," "rebel sympathizers," "Knights of the Golden Circle," and "peace at any price" men. The "fire-in-the-rear" they kept up protracted the war by one year at least, and increased the debt fully a third, and weakened the credit of the government to a serious extent.

If greenbacks went down for a day or two in the darkest period of the struggle to 37 cents on the dollar and hovered around 50 to 60 cents for so long a time it was because of this "fire-in-the-rear" by the copperhead Democrats in the North. Had they been as loyal as the Republicans whom Lincoln led at Washington and Grant led in the field bonds would not have sold as low by one-third, and fewer of them by one-third would have been issued.

Even as late as 1864 after Lincoln and Grant had the secession rebels down and the rebellion was staggering to its fall 1,811,754 Northern copperheads voted for making peace with the rebels at any price, for withdrawing the Union soldiers on the eve of complete victory, and had those treacherous men won the election it was their avowed purpose to appoint commissioners and make peace with the rebels on such terms as Jeff Davis & Co. would accept, which of course meant the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, dissolution of the Union, and reënslavement of the five millions of freedmen emancipated by President Lincoln's proclamation.

The suspension of specie payments was not the work of Republicans and Union Democrats, but of Southern Democrats and their Whig allies. As soon as possible after they had been conquered the great mischief they had wrought was undone. A gold reserve was established when John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury under President Hayes; specie resumption recommenced in 1879, and has been maintained ever since in defiance of the 16 to 1 marplots against the Nation's prosperity.

Since the ex-copperhead, or person imbued with copperhead ideas, who wrote the above extract, went so far it is strange he did not go a little farther and charge the Republican party with getting up the war and "deluging the country with blood," as the old copperheads used to do. If it is responsible for the increase of the national debt it must be for that also.

Perhaps the writer did not feel that it was safe to go as far as that, except in the way of innuendo. But he went far enough to pen the most disgraceful article the Chronicle ever printed. THE TRIBUNE cannot believe that it meets with the approval of the principal proprietor of the paper, who was a Union Democrat and a loyal man during the rebellion war.

GIVING HIM A CHANCE TO PETTIFOG.

Some Chicago Democrats, all of them in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, have invited Altgeld to "address the people of this city on the money question as viewed from a non-partisan standpoint." He has accepted the invitation, but he will not discuss the question "from a non-partisan standpoint." He cannot. He will discuss it from an anti-Cleveland standpoint and none other. He will blackguard Cleveland and abuse Carlisle, but he will not say how many cents—50, 60, or 70—a silver dollar will be worth under unlimited free coinage. These Chicagoans also say they want him to speak for "bimetallism," and he says he will. But he will not. He will make an argument for silver monometallism and against bimetallism. For the free coinage he advocates would drive gold out of circulation. There is precious little bimetallism in that. So persons who want to hear a non-partisan argument in favor of bimetallism will not go to the Governor's meeting, unless it be in the hope that he will have something to say about certain matters connected with the defalcation of State-Treasurer Ramsay, about which, according to the Chronicle, he can give "accurate information."

WHAT FREE SILVER AT 16 TO 1 MEANS.

Mr. George Baker of Deep River, Ind., asks THE TRIBUNE this question:

Please explain what is meant by free silver and sound currency. What is the meaning of free silver at 16 to 1?

EXPLANATION.

"Free silver at 16 to 1" is the short way of saying: "The free coinage of silver, with sixteen ounces of silver bullion taken as equal in value to one ounce of gold bullion," when in point of fact it takes 31 ounces of silver to equal the commerical value of 1 ounce of gold all over the world.

At present a person who has a bar of gold can take it to the mint and for every 23 1-5 grains of gold it contains he is handed back one gold dollar. With those dollars he can do as he pleases. He can pay his debts. He can buy property. He can travel round the world, as they are taken at par everywhere. Their commercial value is equal to their legal tender value in all parts of the Union.

Under the law authorizing it tens of millions of gold coins have been struck at the mints for private individuals. That is free coinage of gold.

A number of persons, among them the two Democratic Senators from Indiana—Voorhees and Turpie—want a law passed to enable any man who has 51 cents' worth of silver bullion to take it to the mint, where the government will coin it into a silver dollar for him. They want the law to provide that for every 371¼ grains of silver—worth in every part of the world 51 cents in gold—the government shall give him back a coin that will be accepted by creditors in lieu of their claims as the equivalent of a gold dollar.

In all nations where this is done the 16 to 1 free silver dollars have but half the buying power of a gold dollar. There is no exception to this fact, as all the free silver leaders well know.

Senators Voorhees and Turpie call this "free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1," though they well know that such dollars are only intrinsically worth half as much as gold dollars. They know they would drive out of circulation all the gold money, and they desire to bring about that result. They want to establish silver monometallism of half value money, and they have never yet given a logical or respectable reason for so wishing. They have the hardihood to dub themselves "bimetallists," well knowing that by all human experience the cheaper and inferior metal drives the superior one out of circulation.

That would be the effect in this country of a free coinage on the ratio of 16 ounces of silver as the equivalent of 1 ounce in gold, when the market price takes 31 ounces of silver to buy 1 ounce of gold. In any free silver country one ounce of gold will purchase 31 times its weight of the silver money of that country. Voorhees and Turpie cannot name any free silver country which is an exception to this rule.

The correspondent may ask why the present silver dollars, though worth intrinsically only 51 cents, yet have the same purchasing power as if they were twice as heavy. That is because they are not the product of free coinage, but of limited coinage. The government bought the silver, paying the market price for it, and coined it into dollars which it receives at their face value in payment of taxes, duties, etc., due to it. As the revenues of the government amount to about half a billion a year, and there is only that much silver in use, that silver is susceptible of annual redemption by paying debts to the government with it. But if the government were not to take this silver for its dues, or were to issue much more than could be redeemed easily in that way, then that silver would depreciate in value and gold go to a premium and disappear from circulation. The government went as far with its limited coinage as it dared and then it stopped, but not before it brought on the panic of 1893. As capitalists the government would be unable to hold up to par with gold the rapidly expanding mass of cheap silver, overvalued in the currency nearly one-half above its intrinsic worth.

So the free coinage of silver is dishonest. It means the half destruction of the present value of greenbacks, national bank notes, and silver certificates, and the expulsion of all gold money, and the decline of the present 600 millions of silver money in this country by one-half. And it means defrauding any person of one-half the value of his deposits in bank and of his notes and mortgages taken for money loaned or property sold. Why should Congress pass so scoundrelly and wicked a law as that? And why do Senators Voorhees and Turpie advocate it?

BOIES LETS THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

According to a Des Moines dispatch—

Ex-Gov. Boies has written a long silver letter in which he takes the rather sensational position that wages, and especially those paid to farm laborers, are too high and should be reduced by payment in cheaper money.

The only "sensational" thing about this "position" is the fact that there is one man who is honest enough to state frankly one of the reasons why he and other free silverites want 50-cent dollars. The dishonest reason, which others dishonestly conceal, Boies blurts out.

Boies is a farmer himself, and hires farm laborers who are whites; Tillman is a farmer, and hires laborers who are blacks. Each of them will get a gold price for his products, that price being determined by the demand for those products in the gold standard countries of Europe. That gold price will be paid each of them in 50-cent dollars, of which they will get consequently twice as many as they get now 100-cent gold dollars.

But the wages of the white and black farmhands will not be determined by the gold price of labor in foreign countries. Those wages will remain nominally what they are now, though actually they will be cut down one-half in purchasing power. The producer will get twice as many dollars as before. The laborer will get the same number as before. Hence, the farmer will get his work done for half what it costs him now.

Boies says:

The producers of farm products are compelled to part with an unreasonable amount of their crop to obtain a dollar of present purchasing power of our currency based upon the gold standard, and justice to them requires a cheaper dollar, or one that can be obtained with a less quantity of the products of labor.

As has been stated, free coinage will give the farmer cheaper dollars. He will get twice as many half-value dollars as he does now whole-value ones. But that will not make him any richer unless he can make as effective a use of some of his 50-cent dollars as he does now of all his 100-cent ones.

There are two ways in which he can. One is by making his laborers take them at their face value, thus giving labor "a less quantity of the products of labor"—giving the farmhand half a bushel of wheat where he formerly got a bushel.

The other way is by forcing creditors who are not protected by gold contracts to take these 50-cent dollars at their face or nominal value while the debtor took them at their actual, intrinsic value. Then the debtor farmer will make 50 cents on each dollar. The amount of outstanding indebtedness to country merchants, North and South, not protected by gold contracts is so large that dishonest farmers would reap a considerable profit. But they could do it only once.

The city workmen, like the country farmhands, would be paid in 50-cent dollars in the event of free coinage, and the employers of the former would give them no more of the 50-cent dollars than they do now of the 100-cent ones. While asking consumers twice as much for their products they would say to their workingmen: "A dollar is a dollar. We are paying you as many dollars as we used to. What are you grumbling about?"

And yet Boies and Altgeld are asking the farmhands and the workingmen of Iowa and Illinois to vote for free coinage, when it will give employers cheaper dollars to pay wages with, so that laborers may be defrauded of half their hire. Boies and Altgeld must have a low opinion of the intelligence of the men they appeal to for aid.

STILL INSINUATING ABOUT ALTGELD.

The Chronicle keeps on making upleasant insinuations concerning Altgeld, thus treating him to renewed doses of his own medicine. It tells again the story of State Treasurer Ramsay's defalcation, and wonders insinuatingly that Altgeld "at no time has told the story of the defalcation."

He did not inform the General Assembly, he made no explanation why this embezzlement was going on under his very eyes, nor has he stated what were counted assets by the sureties who were upon the official bond of the defaulter. An official can have no confidences with a fellow official when those confidences involve criminality. If the Governor did not know the condition of the Treasury as administered by Mr. Ramsay he was not vigilant. If he had such knowledge and said nothing what shall we think of his claim for integrity?

Which horn of the dilemma will Altgeld take? Will he admit that he was not vigilant and was not "the watchdog of the Treasury" he told the voters he would be if they elected him?

Then the Chronicle goes on to describe the opening of Ramsay's safe after his death and the discovery that he was a defaulter. Doubtless the Governor was present at that interesting opening and can tell what was found in the safe. The Chronicle seems to be sure he was there, for it asks:

What were represented as assets? Whose paper was in the collection? The Chronicle would rather that John Peter Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, would answer, giving the sum total and all the circumstances.

The Democratic organ seems to think Altgeld will answer. It says he is quick these days at interviews and the press gives him space "not for who he is but for what he is." But the Chronicle warns him that "if he enlightens the community concerning his relation to the defalcation of Ramsay" he must be thorough, "because the information of his relation to that transaction is not confined to himself."

This is good news, because if an Altgeld interview, full and to the point, is not forthcoming speedily the Chronicle will furnish that information, which, it says, is in the possession of others as well as of the Governor.

AN EMPTY THREAT.

Senator Butler, a North Carolina Populist, has presented a bill making the Mexican dollar and the Japanese yen, each of which contains a little more silver than the American dollar, a legal tender in this country for 100 cents. He says if the General Government does not make these foreign coins legal tender for nearly twice their intrinsic value—which it will not do—then the States can recognize them as legal tenders, and he will advise North Carolina to exercise her "constitutional rights."

It is disgraceful that a Senator should be so ignorant of the Constitution and laws of his country. The power to regulate the value of foreign coins is conferred on Congress and not on State Legislatures. Congress has exercised that power. It ordered, over twenty years ago, that "the value of foreign coins, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin." The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to estimate from time to time "the value of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world" and publish the result.

At the beginning of last month the value in American money of the Mexican dollar was 53 3-5 cents and of the Japanese yen 53 1-5 cents. Senator Butler wants the Legislature of his State to order North Carolina creditors, to whom their debtors owe 100-cent dollars, to take coins which the General Government says are worth only a little over 53 cents, but which the Legislature says must be taken as if they were worth a dollar.

Fortunately no State can make anything a legal tender which Congress has never made one, and least of all can it make a foreign coin a legal tender and say it shall have nearly twice the value Congress has declared it possesses.

WEYLER AND THE CORRESPONDENTS.

Gen. Weyler's action in expelling from Cuba two more correspondents of United States newspapers on the charge of misrepresenting the facts in the revolution will not tend to benefit his cause. The conclusion based on a mountain of previous evidence is inevitable that they are banished because they told too much of the truth. The reports sent to the United States by these two men have described outrages and wanton massacres witnessed or personally verified and with circumstantial details of names and places and dates that insure the greatest possible presumption of truthfulness. Each of these correspondents has won a reputation for courage and veracity, and cannot be lightly impeached by a Spanish General who was discredited long ago.

One of the conspicuous features of this revolution from the beginning has been the difficulty of obtaining truthful reports of what is going on because of the rigid censorship and the audacious mendacity of the Spanish officers. Reputable correspondents of American newspapers have succeeded in getting so many of the facts before the people in this country that it is believed their publication or a fear of it has served to act as a partial check on the policy of massacre that Spain has sought to follow. If they are to be barred out altogether, unless they limit their dispatches to matter that will be agreeable to Gen. Weyler, the Cuban patriots will be shut up away from the outside world and their fate will remain in the dark.

It is time for the reflection again that the President of the United States continues to ignore the request of Congress, and the American people that the belligerents be recognized.

SHARP SHOTS.

Judge Moran said some good things about Altgeld at the Palmer House Honest Money club meeting. Referring to the Governor's insinuations that Cleveland and the sound money men of Chicago are in the pay of Wall street, he said:

I would as bitterly resent the statement that Gov. Altgeld was the servant of the mine-owners of the silver States as I do the imputation that the President in maintaining sound money for this Nation against the horde of free silver advocates has been guilty of doing it for his own personal benefit or the enrichment of his friends. I know Altgeld does not support silver because of money considerations. I can give a better reason. He is for free silver because Grover Cleveland is for honest money.

Altgeld is "the Springfield apologist for 'brace' primaries." He answers the arguments of Carlisle by quoting what Carlisle said eighteen years ago. Every thinking man has learned something about money in eighteen years. If Altgeld forces the Democratic party to a free silver basis "it will go down to eternal ruin, and ought to do so."

Among the other speakers at the meeting was Sigmund Zeisler, who made the following diagnosis of the rotten money crowd:

There are two kinds of silverites. The first are suffering with a mental disease that may be termed "silveritis." They have never reasoned the matter out and cannot be reasoned with, for they are insane on this subject. The more numerous are the blind followers of their leaders. They are in politics for what there is in it.

MESSRS. Tanner and Madden, candidates for Governor and United States Senator, opened their respective campaigns at Flora on Saturday. There was an immense turnout of enthusiastic Republican farmers from Clay and adjoining counties. They were worked up to increased enthusiasm by the patriotic, stirring addresses delivered by the two leading orators of the day. Each of them was able to stir up the Egyptians mightily with pungent descriptions of Democratic imbecility and mal-administration in the Nation and in the State. There can be no doubt now of the truth of what THE TRIBUNE said the other day—that the Alderman of the Fourth Ward is a Senatorial candidate. He has practically announced it himself by leaving his own bailiwick and going down to Egypt to make the acquaintance of people whose votes can help him at Springfield and nowhere else.

THE price of ice is high in New York this summer because the crop was large. Last summer it was high because the crop was small. The crop doesn't seem to "cut any ice" in the price.

THE Democratic candidates are staying in the background until they are sure the delegates will consent to leave their business and go to Chicago.

THE remark that was originated in the famous convention of the Governors of the Carolinas is doing fine service for the Czar and Shah.

THE jail delivery yesterday in Wisconsin is a repetition of another a week ago. They are having too many loosed intervals up there.

TEN more delegates have declared for McKinley, shedding another X ray of light on the fading prospects of the other favorite sons.

THE crowd will please stand back and let the editor of the New York World have more air. He is about to claim the exclusive credit of insuring the nomination of McKinley.

THE Ferris Wheel is geared high, but its riders will never be taken up for scorching.

THE great and wicked city of Chicago.—New York Evening Post.

This ought to satisfy the Chicago Directory publisher and Dr. Rusk.

HENRY M. STANLEY thinks the newspapers of the United States too sensational. Since Henry quit dyeing his hair he has become didactic and oracular.

IT is somewhat discouraging to Gen. Weyler to know that whatever successes he may have in Cuba henceforth will be credited to St. Isidro.

WHY don't the professional anti-monopolists organize a coöperative ice company?

SOME attention should be paid, also, to the reckless scorchers who drive the delivery wagons.

METEOROLOGICAL returns from St. Louis indicate that the old town is warming up grandly for its work next month.

WHEN the woman question comes up again in the Methodist General Conference the janitors must provide tougher gavels.

THE HON. BUCK MCCARTHY is able now to put a better face on the situation.

THE sympathies of the people are invoked in behalf of Emporia, Kas. According to the statement of a Kansas paper, the town is overrun with feetpads.

THE desperate nature of the Democratic outlook this year is apparent from the circumstance that the Republicans expect to carry Berks County, Pa., by a rousing majority next November. Heretofore Berks County has voted almost solidly for Andrew Jackson.

IF Ben Tillman goes out of the Chicago convention to see a man it may be his fate to run against Senator Hill.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. John A. Logan, who has been spending part of the spring in Paris, will start this week for Russia, where she will witness the coronation of the Czar.

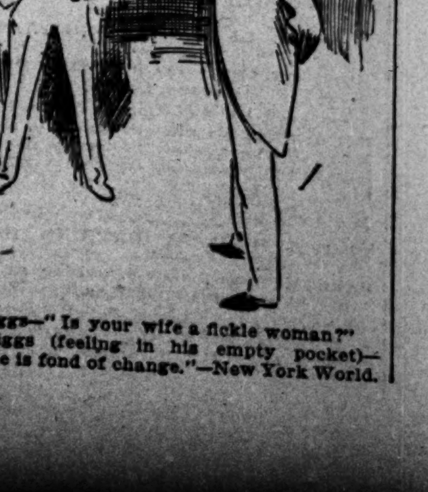
Mrs. Anna B. Whitman of Marlboro, Mass., who died last week, almost 94 years old, was present at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument.

Princess Henriette's (of Belgium) wedding presents and clothing, sent after her from Brussels to Neuilly, where her husband, the Duc de Vendôme, has his villa, filled 170 boxes and weighed eleven tons.

Senator Cameron is trying to forget all about free silver, apparently, in the City of Mexico. He has been the object of much social attention there. A review of one of the cavalry regiments was held in his honor the other day.

By the death in Paris of the Duc de Vicence, at the age of 81, the dukedom becomes extinct, and with it the family of De Caulaincourt in the male line. The deceased was the son of Napoleon's Ambassador at the court of Russia from 1807 to the beginning of the French invasion.

Nightly Depredations.



Biggs—"Is your wife a fickle woman?" Wiggs (feeling in his empty pocket)—"She is fond of change."—New York World.

TAUGHT TO TRIM HATS.

GIRLS ADD PRACTICAL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE TO TASTE.

Practical Educators in Chicago ... see the Demand and Meet It—... five Pupils in the Millinery Department of Armour Institute— ... Classes and Their Plans of Work ... Women with Economical ... Mind Get Their Bonnets Cheap.

Since the days of Mother Eve one in every ten of her daughters have been born with the knack of making pretty bows, chiffons, and "fixin's" so dear to the feminine heart, but in the whole United States it is only her ... in Chicago who are given an opportunity of cultivating that ability and at the same time gaining valuable business experience in practical millinery.

In these end-of-the century days all kinds of schools abound which the woman may attend and where the practical branches of education are developed from drudgery into sciences.

As the making of bows and the trimming of hats could not consistently be called a science when it was placed in the catalogues of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, it was given a place with the arts.

The fair student at these schools hears ... lectures a week on "Artistic Coloring," and devotes one hour every other day to making bogus theater hats out of buckram, trimming them with cotton-flannel folds, bands, and bows, and calls it "practice work."

When she finishes her course in millinery she is able to combine colors so they won't swear at each other, can fasten bows at exactly the right angle on her bonnets, but not one iota has she acquired of the practical knowledge of millinery as a trade, and is no more capable of superintending a millinery department than the cooking school graduate who has learned to make delicious waffles and layer cakes is capable of running a restaurant.

Advantage of Chicago Girls.

And here is where the practical ... in Chicago have come to the front, and the Chicago girls who finish the one year course in millinery and are competent to fill any position in that line of work ... with one accord and call them blessed.

There are at present fifty-five pupils in the millinery department of the Department of Domestic Arts in Armour Institute. They are women—for the American man does not aspire to be a trimmer of bonnets—ranging in age from 16 to 45.

They are divided into three classes: Those who are studying to become trimmers or professional milliners and who devote six hours each day to the work; those who are merely adding a useful accomplishment to their list and are giving but four hours a week to its requirement; and a division of the latter class, comprising those who give but two hours a week to lessons in hat making.

The class-room has nothing of a shop or workshop air about it, but is large, airy, and light. Chairs with low and broad seats and tables large enough for four and sometimes six pupils are provided. Each pupil is given a locker, where unfinished work is kept undisturbed until its next class hour, and a case above it for the completed hats and bonnets.

The professional class has twenty-... members. The teacher is a bright-eyed, nimble-fingered little woman, whose patience, the girls say, is inexhaustible. She with one assistant has entire charge of the millinery department. The study year begins with the opening of the fall millinery season, and from material furnished by the institute hats are designed, made, and trimmed.

Pointers for Economical Women.

These are placed on private exhibition and eagerly purchased by women who love the "loves of bonnets" which are evolved by the deft fingers of the young designers.

The woman with an economical turn of mind buys her hat and its trimmings ... town and has it trimmed by some skillful student in the millinery class. A small remuneration is asked for this and goes to swell the fund which supports the department.

One clever student is furnished work by a down-town milliner who takes it, sells them, and pays the girl for her work.

Remodeling is also done by the class and this is a boon to the economical woman who takes her last year's hats and bonnets to the students, and upon the payment of a small sum they are returned to her made into things of beauty and this season's style.

During the middle season, as it is called by milliners, the students devote the time to designing, and are also taught to make bows, capes, collars, and muffs, the care and curling of feathers, and working in fur.

Perfect order is easily maintained among these earnest workers in the class-room and little talk is heard except in regard to the work.

At the end of the spring season the pupil is graduated and the greater part of the class steps into positions awaiting them.

The two afternoon classes are composed of well-to-do girls who come to learn to trim their own hats—perhaps for economy's sake, and perhaps because of a natural inclination to dabble in ribbons and laces and wire and hat frames, for the taste, if it exists at all, is a natural one, and the true milliner is born, not made.

MARKET LIST FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Suggestive Hints for Buyers Among the Food Staples and Importations of South Water Street Dealers.

Strawberries may be higher than ... during the coming weeks when the supply from the Southern States gives out. Advices from the vicinity of Anna, Ill., say that the crop will be short. Some say that there will not be one-quarter of an ordinary crop.

The best strawberries now in market are the Greenfield, Sharon, and Jackson varieties from Tennessee. They retailed at 15 to 20 cents a quart on Saturday.

A few fine, large Gandies from Mississippi sold higher than any other berries that came in. The wholesale price was $2.75 to $3 a 24-quart case and fancy grocers asked from 20 to 25 cents a quart.

Nice spring lambs cost at the rate of ... cents a pound.

Eggs are cheap. At the grocery 10 or ... cents a dozen for strictly fresh stock is high enough price. Some grocers advertised fresh eggs at eight cents a dozen, but this was Southern stock and not always good.

Choice spring chickens are to be had at ... cents a pound. This price is for chickens that come in cars packed in ice. However, if really fancy chickens are wanted for broiling the marketman has to exact 18 to ... cents a pound.

The price of the best creamery butter is now from 18 to 20 cents a pound. Dairy grades are held at 15 and 16 cents a pound, and cooking butter from 13 to 15 cents a pound. Receipts are not as large as they were, and prices hold up firmly.

Maple syrup sells on South Water street at 75 cents a gallon, but for the real Vermont article the grocer has to ask from $1.25 to $1.50 a gallon.

Half a dozen jack snipe can be bought at the meat market for $1, and the same amount of golden plover for $1.25.

The best Swiss cheese retails at 18 cents a pound when sold on a close margin. Ordinary American cheese can be retailed at 12 cents a pound. The best cheese in the ... America, made last October, which costs 11 cents a pound wholesale, and retails at 15 cents.

Asparagus is scarcer in the Southern States, but receipts from nearby points like Racine are heavy.

Menu for Tuesday.

Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?—Twelfth Night.

BREAKFAST.
Wheat flakes.
Fried perch.
Spring lamb chops, broiled ...
Potatoes au gratin.
Fried hominy.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Creamed capon in ...
Tomatoes Mayonnaise.
Green corn griddle cakes.
Orange layer cake.
Tea.

DINNER.
Oysters.
Soup à la ...
Saucissons de Lyon ...
Baked flounder à la ...
Potatoes Bordelaise.
Braised veal, French ...
Spinach, with poached eggs.
Roast ribs of beef.
Celery salad.
Apples à la ...
Coffee.

ALADDIN IS NOT IN IT.

HIS WONDERFUL LAMP A POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR Y RAYS.

Story of the Discovery of a Process for Making Gold at an Expense of 50 Cents for Each $153 worth of the Metal Manufactured—Experiment by a Farmer with the X Ray Leads to the Discovery and Two Tragic Deaths.

St. Paul, Minn., May 10.—[Special.]—The killing of Charles Johnson and James Minear of Fairfield, Ia., by molten gold was the result of the discovery by George Johnson, a farmer and graduate of Columbia College, of what he called the "Y" rays.

Some time ago Mr. Johnson, in conjunction with James Minear, a friend, visiting from the East, had undertaken the task of performing difficult photographic experiments with the X rays, and during one of these experiments they accidentally discovered, so they claimed, the "philosopher's stone"—namely: a process by which one of the most common metals is converted into gold, or, at any rate, into a substance that possesses the qualities of that precious metal.

When Mr. Johnson first read of Prof. Roentgen's announcement he decided to verify or disprove it for his own satisfaction. From a state of doubt he and Mr. Minear, who has been assisting him, passed to a state of intense enthusiasm. After taking several pictures these gentlemen determined to experiment on the transparency of the various metals to the X rays. By accident a block of one of the most common metals was laid on a box in a certain relation to the anode pole of the Crookes tubes.

About two hours had elapsed when Mr. Minear happened to notice that this metal was undergoing a change. The surface nearest the tube was covered to the depth of one-fourth of an inch with white powder, and when this powder was rubbed off the metal beneath was found to have an uneven surface of a yellow color.

The experimenters were nonplused. They had never seen such a phenomenon. The picture was forgotten and all thought turned to this remarkable occurrence. More metal was procured and a like result was obtained. Immediate arrangements were made to follow up the discovery and test these new substances.

Discovery of the Y Ray.

This metal has heretofore been considered an element, but since nothing has been added to it the only conclusion was that the production of the white powder and yellow metal must show it to be a compound. And the changes must have been produced by the anode pole of the Crookes tube. Rays must be thrown off from the anode of wonderful chemical power.

Mr. Johnson called these the "Y" rays. Other metals were exposed with no such results. Such a remarkable discovery on a Western farm by a man of no pretensions as a scientist was indeed exciting. It is said here that very few of Mr. Johnson's neighbors even are aware he is an amateur chemist, but he is better equipped in the way of a chemical library than many doctors or teachers, and he has a laboratory well fitted up in his attic.

His frequent trips away, nominally on business, were in reality to pursue his studies. After satisfying himself that there was no mistake in the decomposition and of his own ability, he sent some of the products to a friend at Columbia College, asking him to have them analyzed.

Result of an Analysis.

The reply fully confirmed Johnson's own conclusions. Messrs. Johnson and Minear took steps immediately to prepare and file the necessary papers to secure a patent on the process.

It is startling that in the nineteenth century, in the Mississippi Valley, the chemists' dream should be realized at last. The X rays, one might say (were they not already visible), pale before the Y rays with their Midas touch, a wonder to think of.

The common metal used costs less than 10 cents a pound.

According to Mr. Johnson it is 68.92 per cent gold and he can decompose a pound in three hours (counting interest on capital invested) at an expense of 13½ cents per hour.

Cost of Production Is Very Small.

This means a cost of about 50 cents to produce about $153 worth of purer gold than is yielded by mining, the average California gold, as found, being about 87.6 per cent pure, the alloy being nearly always silver, while this seems to be 96 to 97 per cent pure.

The effect of the discovery cannot be foretold, but it is thought it will revolutionize the money system of the world. With gold so rapidly produced, silver will be the standard metal, unless, indeed, an easy method of obtaining it be also discovered. But it will be questioned whether patents will do much good, for men will manufacture this metal, if it proves to be gold, in spite of all laws to the contrary.

WHEN BAPTISM BECOMES CRIMINAL.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow Speaks Against Spiritual Consolation for Men Like Holmes.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow of the Third Presbyterian Church, Ashland and Ogden avenues, took the baptism of H. H. Holmes and Nic Marzen as a basis of his sermon last night, preaching on "Baptizing Murderers into the Church When Ready to be Hanged."

He said this administration of baptism and the sacrament were almost criminal in a case such as that of Holmes, or in any case at the moment when the neck is in the halter after the criminal had had ample time to make a confession of sin and an expression of repentance.

Along the same line he said:

"It is one of the highest recommendations of the Presbyterian Church that its conditions are just as simple and yet as centrally important as they are. The conditions are simply that the applicant has come to a sense of spiritual need. If he will take this comprehensive creed: 'Trusting in Christ and trying to please him,' and can show he has been doing this for some time, then we gladly welcome him into membership. We do not demand subscription to any articled creed."

The speaker then cited the case of a man who has committed murder, which he styled "of all crimes the last to be taken from the capital class." As illustrative of the course of reckless irreligion of which the crime was the climax, he described the course of Holmes in prison, his continued hardened behavior, and reputed repentance only when his last chance of life was gone.

"There has been no confession," continued the speaker, "except what an attending priest calls one of the secrets of the confessional, or a confession fabricated for sale to the newspapers."

"Why not tell the murderer there is pardon for the guilty and for the guiltiest. But it comes after penitence and a pleading for pardon that is commensurate with the aggravation of his guilt. Not to teach thus is to come much short of the duty of a religious guide. But to go further and allow a soul standing under the shadow of the death trap to think that a little baptismal water will save him—is it less than criminal?"

CRACK COMPANIES GO TO SAVANNAH

Will Contest for Prizes in the Military Tournament.

Savannah, Ga., May 10.—Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice of New Jersey, with a picked team of rifle shots from the militia of that State and a team from the Engineers' Corps, Washington, D. C., arrived today to take part in the shooting events and other features this week of Savannah's inter-State military contests. The Morton Cadets of Washington, D. C., arrived tonight. Tomorrow the Neeley Zouaves of Memphis, Tenn., the Aurora Zouaves of Aurora, Ill., the Indianapolis Light Artillery, and other companies from outside the State reached the city. The total value of prizes, cash and trophies, is over $10,000, the big prizes being $3,000 in the infantry drill and $1,000 in the zouave drill.

GREEK PLAY IS GIVEN BY WOMEN.

Rockford College Students Score a Classical and Dramatic Success.

Rockford, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—Rockford College enjoys the distinction of being first among Western women's colleges to give a Greek play, and the first in the United States, with one exception, Vassar, to present it in the original Greek language. The Classical club last evening, under the direction of Mrs. Knute Knutsson, gave the "Media, of Euripides," and it was a great success, both from a classical and dramatic standpoint.

NEW APPLICATION OF ROENTGEN RAY.

Apparatus for the Electrical Transmission of Light for Seeing Long Distances by Wire.

Dr. Frank M. Close of Oakland, Cal., has discovered a new application for the X or Roentgen ray, by which he expects to develop an apparatus for the electrical transmission of light, so that in the future it will be possible to see long distances through the medium of electric wires, says the Boston Transcript. "Telectroscope" is the name Dr. Close applies to this apparatus, which in its present crude state is little more in appearance than two cigar boxes connected with ten feet of wire, one of which is called by its inventor the transmitter and the other the receiver. In front of the receiver a piece of tourmaline or Iceland spar is placed, and to this the eye of the person testing the apparatus is placed. In front of the opening of the transmitter is placed a lighted candle, and immediately the eye perceives the flame of the candle, though ten feet distant and in an adjoining room. For the purpose of the experiment the tourmaline of the receiver is removed, and, though the lighted candle remains at the transmitter, no light is seen.

The explanation of this phenomenon Dr. Close demonstrates to be very simple and analogous to the transmission of sound by electricity. "I was first led into these experiments by the discovery some years ago of the thermal ray, a hitherto unknown property of light. By passing a thermometer back and forth along the solar spectrum it was found that neither of the seven-color rays had a perceptible influence upon the mercury, but that at a certain distance beyond the red ray there occurred a remarkable effect, the mercury rising rapidly. Repeated experiments demonstrated that the effect was the result of a peculiar invisible heat property of light. Afterward Dr. Vogel, the eminent photographic scientist, discovered the existence of the invisible 'actinic' ray.

"Proceeding along this line of experiment I passed a magnetic needle back and forth along the spectrum and discovered at a certain distance beyond the violet ray the existence of an electric ray, or, more properly, an electric division of the ray. Proceeding further with the experiment, I found that an ordinary machine needle suspended by a cobweb passed back and forth along the spectrum was at a certain point between the electric and actinic division plainly influenced by an invisible force, and that, therefore, light had a magnetic as well as an electric property.

"I made no attempt to utilize these properties of light in any other manner than to make the discovery of the means of transmitting light electrically after the manner of sound by the telephone. Sound in the telephone is transformed into electricity in the transmitter and is conducted by wire to the receiver, where the electricity is transformed into sound. So it is with my apparatus. It is simply a soft iron magnet inclosed in a box, connected by ten feet of wire with a similar soft iron magnet at the other end. A lighted candle placed in front of the opening in one box by means of those invisible properties excites a current of electricity, which is transmitted to the other magnet and there reconverted into its original form. By interposition of a prism the light is reproduced. I make no claim for this discovery beyond the opening of a new field of possibilities and experiment. The Roentgen ray is denoted X ray because its properties are unknown. I believe the X ray and the ray I have utilized are the same. It seems to me possible to develop this discovery of mine into a means of enabling a man to see great distances.

"In my present apparatus only about ten feet of wire is used, but the result would be the same with ten miles. It is crude, but so was the first telephone. It was long after sound was first transmitted before articulate speech could be heard at great distances. It may be years before the perfected 'telectroscope' is a perfect realization, but I believe that, whether I succeed in perfecting it or not, some one will solve all the difficulties that stand in the way, and that it will be possible some time to stand at an instrument in San Francisco and not only hear but see the man with whom we talk in Oakland. That is why I have called it 'telectroscope.' By a perfect 'telectroscope' photographs may some day be taken in San Francisco of a subject in Sacramento or even farther away, and the transmission of photographs around the world in as short a time as a cablegram is now sent becomes a possibility." Dr. Close is also the inventor and builder of the electrical automobile submarine torpedo.

MOVING FROM ROME TO BYZANTIUM.

Tremendous Task of Moving the Seat of Empire 1,000 Miles.

Fortnightly Review: The removal of the imperial capital from Rome to Byzantium was one of the most decisive acts on record—a signal monument of foresight, genius, and will. Madrid, St. Petersburg, and Berlin are also capital cities created by the act of a powerful ruler. But none of these foundations can compare in scale and in importance with the tremendous task of moving the seat of empire 1,000 miles to the east, from the center of Italy to the coast of Asia, from a Latin to a Greek city, from a pagan to a Christian population. The motives which impelled Constantine to this momentous step were doubtless complex. Since the time of Trajan Rome had not been the constant residence of the Emperors, except of Antoninus Pius, nor the regular seat of government. Since the time of Diocletian Rome had been abandoned as the official center of the empire. Many places east of it had been tried, and Constantine, when resolved on the great change, seriously contemplated two, if not three, other sites. It had long been agreed that the imperial seat must be trasferred toward the East, and there was an instinctive sense that the Valley of the Tiber was no longer safe from the incessant onward march of the Teutonic nations in arms.

The tendency was to get somewhere south of the Danube and within reach of Asia Minor and the Euphrates. The greater chiefs had all felt that the empire must be recast, both politically and spiritually. By the fourth century it was clear that the empire must break with the rooted prejudices that surrounded the Senate of Rome and the gods of the Capitol. And Constantine, the half conscious and half convinced agent of the great change—the change from the ancient world to the modern world, from polytheism to Christianity—saw in the Church and Bishop of Rome a power which would never be his creature. Dante tells us that "Cæsar became a Greek in order to give place to the Roman pastor." There is much in this, but it is not the whole truth, for Cæsar might have become a Spaniard, or a Gaul, or an Illyrian. Dante might have added that Cæsar became an Oriental in order to give place to the Goth. Constantinople from the first was a Christian city, with an orthodox church, but it was a church that was from the first a department of the State.

Pension Money Will Cost Him His Life.

Columbus, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—Sylvester Lacey, a pensioner, became intoxicated on Saturday, and displayed his money freely. At midnight on Saturday he started home, but was held up by highwaymen. He resisted, and was terribly beaten. He lost his money, and will die. His assailants are unknown.

REASONS NOT ALL GIVEN.

TRUTH ONLY HALF TOLD IN A BERLIN CABLE ON EMIGRATION.

Secret of Germany's Opposition to a Movement of Its People in This Direction Said to Be Because They Become American Citizens and Lose All but a Sentimental Interest in the Fatherland—United States Alone on the Black List.

When Germany takes to giving its citizens paternal advice to avoid the hardships of emigration to the United States, where the wolves perhaps will eat them, where the landsharks will rob them, and where they will starve because of the competition of ignorant immigrants from other lands whose standards of living are lower, Germans in America smile knowingly and remark that the desire is not so much to save would-be immigrants from misfortune as to save the Fatherland from the misfortune of losing more of its stalwart sons.

There was some discussion at the Germania club and at other resorts where Germans gather yesterday of the latest warning of the kind published in Germany, as much discussion, that is, as was compatible with the higher duty of keeping as cool as possible. Yesterday's cables told of a long article printed in the Reichsanzeiger of Berlin warning Germans against emigrating to this country and, in support of the warning, printing extracts from the annual report of the German Society of New York referring to the increase in the number of ignorant immigrants from Italy, Russia, Poland, Ireland, and Austria, with whom, the report added, the educated German mechanics cannot compete because they are used to a higher standard of living.

Advised to Stay at Home.

In addition, German immigrants with capital were cautioned against investing in land the title to which, it was said, is often fraudulent or doubtful, or which other conditions may make unprofitable. Clerks, teachers, officers, scientists, and female teachers especially were advised not to go to America, no matter how undesirable the conditions at their homes.

Ex-Congressman Julius Goldzier was shown the cablegram and asked if in his opinion the warning was justified by the existing conditions in this country, or if on the other hand the article was prompted by a keen desire to keep Germans at home, where they would do the German Government more good.

"I have looked into the matter of immigration a good deal in the last few years," said Mr. Goldzier, "and my observation is that the German immigrants do not come in competition with the class of ignorant immigrants from other countries referred to. They are as a rule either skillful mechanics or farmers. The article was simply prompted by the desire of the German Government to restrict emigration. The Reichsanzeiger is a semi-official publication, and an article of that kind may safely be considered either inspired or closely representing the ideas of the government.

Anywhere Rather than Here.

"Germany has for years endeavored to prevent and restrict emigration, especially to the United States. It has preferred to have its citizens go to Brazil or any other country rather than to this country, because a German who comes to the United States is lost to the mother country forever. It is not so with those who go to Brazil or other countries. Then, Germany has entered on colonization schemes of her own and would prefer to send her citizens to her South African colonies, where the climate is not fit for a white man to live, rather than to allow them to come to the United States, where all control over them will be lost. The question of immigration is one which regulates itself, however, and it is useless to pass laws to regulate it. When there is a demand here for workmen there will be immigration, and when there is no demand people will not come here.

"As a class Germans who have immigrated to this country in recent years have done well. They are thrifty, are content to live as they have been in the habit of living at home, instead of trying at once to copy the customs of those who have been here longer, and they are able therefore to save money. Had they been subject, as a rule, to the operations of land swindlers I certainly would have heard of it."

Statements Much Overdrawn.

E. G. Halle, President of the Germania Fire Insurance Association and member of the Board of Education, found something of truth and something of falsehood in the statements of the German paper. "I have read the dispatch," he said, "and it is based on a report published by the German Society of New York last year. The statements of the Reichsanzeiger are much overdrawn, however. The German Government has always been opposed to the immigration of its subjects to the United States, because once here they are forever lost as subjects. They retain a sentimental interest in the Fatherland, but don't go back to live. I know this from the experience of friends of my own who have returned to Germany with the intention of living there but have come back here. Once having become used to the larger personal liberty in this country they don't feel at home in a country where the government takes all the care of its citizens."

August Fiedler, architect, said in discussing the question: "This has been a very good country for me, and as far as my observation has gone it has been a very good country for the great majority of Germans who have emigrated here, especially for skilled mechanics. There is no question that the article in the Reichsanzeiger was inspired by the objection Germany has always had to the immigration of Germans to this country. It loses them for good, and it loses stock as well as subjects, for it is the young men who immigrate. This is a good country for Germans to come to."



CIRCUMSTANCE ALTER CASES.

Miss Bell—"The bonds of matrimony never pay a dividend."
Miss Nell—"But sometimes they pay alimony."

A. H. ANDREWS' REMOVAL SALE.

The Entire Stock of High-Grade Desks, Chairs, Book Cases, Etc., Sacrificed.

Until May 15, when we remove to 300 and 306 Wabash avenue (next to Auditorium), we offer at less than manufactory cost the enormous stock of A. H. Andrews & Co.'s make of above goods, together with the stocks of two large bankrupt Michigan and Indiana desk factories. It's the chance of a lifetime. The A. H. Andrews Co., 215 Wabash avenue.

Sheriff's Sale

Of wood mantels, fine brass andirons and fenders, gas and electric fixtures, Wednesday, May 13, 10 a. m. Jas. Pease, Sheriff, 266 and 268 Wabash avenue.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Peachy skin on ladies' cheeks can be had only from good blood. Postum Cereal, in place of coffee, makes red blood.

Stevens, McVicker's Theater, leading photographer, gives 15 cabinets, 3 styles, $3.



Cottolene

Aren't you tired of cooking and eating soggy, greasy, lard-shortened food? Use COTTOLENE—the vegetable shortening. Produces finer tasting, more digestible food than any other shortening. Costs less than lard or cooking butter.

Get the genuine. Sold everywhere with trade marks—"*Cottolene*" and "*steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*"—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

BERLIN AND CHICAGO CONTRASTED.

Need of Municipal Revenue Reform to Restrain the Robbery of Corporation Cormorants.

Chicago, May 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While Berlin, increasing in population and importance as rapidly as Chicago, is providing with foresight for an annual revenue for the city by imposing on street car companies a 4 per cent tax when gross receipts exceed $1,500,000 and 8 per cent when gross receipts exceed $4,000,000, Chicago, dominated by corruption and fraud, is giving away its thoroughfares for the next century without any compensation to a few high-handed bribers.

While Berlin gets $1,500,000 annually from the city gas works and furnishes gas at 30 cents less than it costs the people in Philadelphia, Chicago is maintaining a gas trust and paying dividends on $44,000,000 of stock, two-thirds of which is water.

Chicago tolerates a gas trust controlled by a syndicate of capitalists, who, by fraud and continued violation of law, have forfeited long since all rights obtained from Chicago under original grants. The plant of this trust should by rights be seized by the city, and, after paying what the material is worth, the trust should be obliterated, root and branch, and the people furnished honest gas at honest prices, as in Glasgow and Berlin, where legislation is not bought by gas trusts.

While Paris, according to Albert Shaw, collects 35,000,000 francs from various companies using the streets, Chicago only gets $400,000 to $500,000, while the bribers controlling the corporations using and mortgaging the streets for fifty or 100 years to come, collect and disburse among themselves the $7,000,000 or more, or interest on $100,000,000, which in Paris would go to the city, and this they collect mostly on watered stock, as they originally put in or have left invested little of their own capital.

London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other English cities are not behind those of Germany in providing for revenues required by the municipality. They maintain gas works and supply gas at 60 cents, and also save a good revenue to the city. Birmingham, with a population of about 400,000, saves $100,000 after supplying gas at 60 cents. Nearly all franchises contain compensation clauses.

When the North Chicago street car company's franchise expires, in about seven years, the City of Chicago should appropriate the plant, after paying cost of material to present company, and turn it to its own use and get a revenue from it.

A few men in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and other great urban centers usurp the rights of the people, ignore the great mass of the population entirely, and grasp by acts of bribery and fraud the revenue which in all other great cities in the civilized world except this republic goes by every law of justice to the municipality. Many years ago many of these privileges were stolen from New York City by men now dead, but whose heirs and successors are living like Princes, vying in luxury with the Princes of Europe, on the income of franchises that should by rights go in part to the city and maintain public institutions, the same as is done in Paris, Berlin, Milan, London, and other cities not dominated by thieves and bribers. It should go for musical conservatories, art schools, opera-houses, colleges, hospitals, and other public institutions, instead of being used to form dowries for heiresses who wish to marry foreign lords.

A paragraph in a recent New York paper stated that two multi-millionaires of New York City were negotiating with another multi-millionaire to lease him for ninety-nine years certain intramural roads which were originally built by a syndicate which obtained the franchises from the New York Council for little or nothing. The price to be paid for this transfer of New York thoroughfares for a century was to be 6 per cent on $90,000,000.

In London or Berlin this lease would undoubtedly run from the city, and the interest on $90,000,000 would go to the municipality, instead of private capitalists, whose title rested on fraud and misdirected legislation in the interest of usurpers.

New York City will get nothing, or very little, from this valuable and princely grant made in the past to its favored sons for a consideration to corrupt Aldermen. Any one would suppose that "the State" means the few multi-millionaires of New York and not the Commonwealth.

Napoleon III. was the "Empire of France." These conspicuous capitalists should be known and designated as "the State of New York," the "City of Chicago," or the "Empire of America." It matters little which party is in office, they rule the same through the power of money and special privileges.

Chicago is following rapidly in the footsteps of New York, and its revenue is being cut off and diverted for the next century into the families of the few overbearing and dictatorial usurpers, who now treat the people with contempt, and who are as insolent as Nero or Caligula in Rome 2,000 years ago.

With the impertinence and arrogance of the tyrants of Rome under the Cæsars, they dare Chicago to place a compensation clause in a franchise granting the use of streets. They do not yet threaten to imprison their creatures in the Council, but they will be revenged on their opponents if not obeyed. Did the Senate of Rome in those days of corruption, wealth, and decay dare to refuse the demands of Nero? Then, why, these men think, should the Council of Chicago or of New York or any other city under the corrupt rule of these usurpers dare to refuse their demands, however unjust to the people. The Senate of Rome was bribed as well as the Councils of Chicago and New York by those who had schemes of plunder to carry out, under the semblance of law.

These modern Cæsars build their golden houses in New York from spoils obtained by bribery and by thwarting the will of the people like Nero, who built his golden house in Rome from the spoils obtained from the citizens of Rome by arbitrary and high-handed methods.

American citizens and citizens of Chicago, free and independent of all bribers, tyrants, and usurpers, should say to these usurpers: "Leave Chicago; take your ill-gotten millions and clear out. If you object to compensating the city instead of Aldermen, go, and let us build our own street car lines, elevated roads, gas plants, etc., and secure compensation for Chicago and her 1,550,000 people, and get in line with other great cities like Berlin, London, and Paris. Capital sufficient can be had at 4 or 5 per cent from English, if not from American capitalists."

Neither the Prince of Wales, the Queen of England, nor the Emperor of Germany could today dictate to Berlin or London and override the will of the people as these usurpers by corruption and fraud divert into their pockets the vast revenues obtained from public franchises. Had this class of men never existed and their corrupting influences never been exerted here Chicago would today be amply supplied with transportation facilities and American or English capitalists would be satisfied with reasonable returns of 4 to 7 per cent, while the city would be collecting a large revenue, the same as foreign cities, from the use of its streets.

"O city, where everything is sold, you would sell yourself if you could only find a buyer!" This was said of Rome by Jugurtha, King of Numidia, 118 B. C. The Roman Senate was bribed by Jugurtha and he gained his point against the popular will when war and diplomacy failed. This is the policy on which the capitalists and trust manipulators act in Chicago and New York in this nineteenth century. Former Chicago Councils and the Senate of Rome were equal in these matters—viz.: almost absolute power in local affairs, corruption, and systematic disregard for the will of the people, as well as subserviency to the will of corruptionists and usurpers. Even a wise and cultured Senator like Seneca dared not raise his voice against the usurpation and corruption countenanced by the Roman Senate. So in Chicago or New York, only occasionally a voice is heard in the Council condemning these high-handed acts of corrupt Aldermen.

The Mayor, on one occasion, declared that neither the Civic Federation nor any other federation should govern Chicago while he was Mayor. But he forgot the federation of New York capitalists, with an ex-New York Governor and several banking and millionaire stock manipulators among their number, who do and have governed Chicago absolutely, and, the Illinois Legislature as well, in all matters pertaining to gas franchises and street car franchises.

The members of my father's family, as professional men or officers in the army, were always loyal to Germany and have adied for the last two centuries toward maintaining the Government of Prussia and the upbuilding of the German monarchy, and my cousins fought against France under William I., and assisted with other prominent officers in establishing the German Empire. The members of my mother's family, her father being the Collector of the Ports at Ravel for a quarter of a century, have aided towards upholding the despotism of Russia, and one of my cousins, a General in the Russian army, was stationed over the Poles, and, another, also a General, fought in the Crimean war. I lived among my relatives when a young man, a student in Heidelberg, and have corresponded with several of them since. Within the last two years I have gone over much of the ground I did when a young man and have interviewed many public city officers in European cities and have reports showing how city affairs are managed. I am opposed to monarchical and despotic governments myself and believe in republics. I am loyal to republican institutions, but I am not loyal to a class in America of multi-millionaires and usurpers, who claim to be the government and who manipulate legislative bodies in the United States, and through bribery and fraud obtain more rights and privileges here in a republic than despotism gains under monarchical institutions. The control of a city or State through corruption made possible by immense wealth is as dangerous to a people as rule by force and arbitrary power.

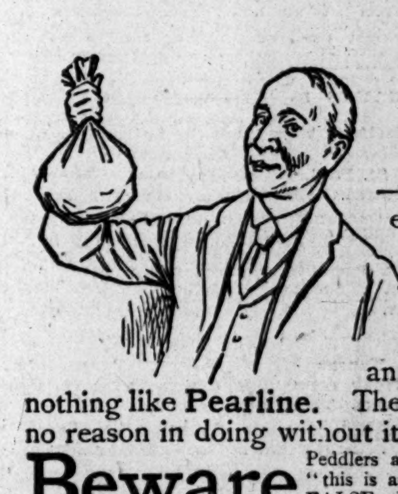
The rich families of America, which are being built up by syndicates and trusts, which usurp power, are aiming to occupy in the United States today the same position as the feudal lords once occupied in Europe. It was the Czar of Russia, and the king or monarch in other countries in Europe, who checked their power and stood between the rapacious lords and the people. The Czar at one stroke liberated the serfs of the nobility. The nobility of today, unlike the feudal lords, have no such power as the great moneyed kings of America have in America. It is time for the people to assert their rights, and insist on regaining and holding their own against the demands of unjust usurpers, who disguise the robbery of the people by a covering of legislative enactments purchased by the money they have stolen from the masses.

As a matter of fact, the people never consented to or ratified these immense grants, or received any consideration for them. They have been obtained by fraud, and there is sufficient circumstantial evidence to convince any fair-minded jury that bribery was used. The people have the right, morally, to repudiate these grants, and under the common law, and in England today, under the circumstances, they could be set aside.

When one examines the legislative enactments of the State Legislature of New York, which gave Niagara Falls to a syndicate, without reserving rights to the State from income derived from it in the future, or watch the Council of New York City, or the Council of Chicago, and compare their legislation with that of the English Parliament today, or the ordinances passed by the Council of Berlin, or the County Council of London, or the Council of Glasgow, Liverpool, or Birmingham, one will ask which body of representatives is legislating for the people and which for a privileged class. While the legislative bodies of Great Britain and the Empire of Germany are legislating in many cases of municipal affairs for the benefit of the people, as can be easily proven, the legislative bodies of the great Republic of America are continually and persistently legislating for a privileged and wealthy class, resorting often to bribery, and the people are consequently ignored.

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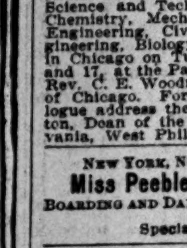
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ANSON'S MEN HAVE FUN.

BEAT TWO WESTERN LEAGUE TEAMS IN ONE DAY.

Grand Rapids Is Shut Out, While Detroit Makes a Better Fight, but Is Badly Defeated—Western League Pitchers Prove Easy Marks for the Local Club's Hitters—McBride and Reilly Give Excellent Accounts of Themselves in Both Contests.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philad'lp'a	13	5	.722	Cleveland	9	7	.563
Boston	12	6	.667	Washingt'n	9	10	.474
Pittsburg	11	6	.647	Brooklyn	9	10	.474
Chicago	11	8	.579	St. Louis	7	13	.350
Baltimore	11	8	.579	New York	6	12	.333
Cincinnati	11	8	.579	Louisville	2	18	.100

Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 3; Louisville, 1.
Baltimore, 9; St. Louis, 6.
Cincinnati, 18; Washington, 11.

Games Today.

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Louisville.
New York at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Washington at Cincinnati.

PLAY WITH MINOR LEAGUE CLUBS.

White Stockings Take Games from Detroit and Grand Rapids.

Two games in one day is yesterday's record for the White Stockings, but unfortunately they do not count in the league percentage column.

Detroit and Grand Rapids each furnished a team for Capt. Anson's lads to practice on, and 3,000 people and more were given an illustration of the national game as it is played in the Western League. They learned nothing they had not known before. The Chicagos slugged the ball at will and ran the bases until they were tired.

The games gave the untried Colts an opportunity to show themselves, and they acquitted themselves creditably. McBride covered his field well with the exception of one play, when he permitted the sun to get in his eyes, and he dodged a long drive which should have been an out, but which was counted a home run. At the bat he proved his strength, making two hits in one game and four in the other, out of a total of ten times at bat. One two-base hit and two three-base hits went to his credit.

These Distinguished Themselves.

Reilly covered Dahlen's ground for the day and he also came out of it with only one error, while at the bat he distinguished himself by knocking out three hits in each game, going to bat eleven times. One of his hits was a home run and another a three-bagger.

Thornton played right field in the last game and accepted the only chance he had, a difficult line fly. He hit the ball safely twice.

Decker made his first appearance in the game since his recent injury and he safely guarded the wide territory he always claims as his own. Capt. Anson was uneasy on the bench and in the middle of the first game he donned the big mit and the mask, not deigning to use the pad, and went behind the bat in Kittridge's place, remaining there the rest of the day, catching ambitious young men when they tried to steal second, "lining 'em out" when it was necessary, and doing other things to tickle the fans.

For the first time this year McFarland gave an exhibition of what he could do on the West Side grounds. Grand Rapids secured five hits in the game, two in the first inning and the rest scattered, but could not score, the shut-out being a clean one.

Briggs, who was so wild against Philadelphia the day before, faced the Detroits, and he was hit just twelve times. The men behind him did not play as sharply as in the first game, but nevertheless the visitors earned five runs of their eight, bunching their hits at opportune moments.

Dungan Disappoints His Friends.

Among the visitors were several old-timers who were warmly welcomed. Sam Dungan, who once wore white socks, was loudly cheered when he came to bat, and there was disappointment when he failed to connect with the ball in his familiar old way. "Jiggs" Parrott furnished amusement for the bleachers from his place on third base, wearing the hideous yellow and black uniform of the Grand Rapids club. Two more old-timers who were recognized by the crowd were "Hank" O'Day and "Pete" Gallagher, who officiated as umpires.

Only one man among the eighteen visitors distinguished himself to a marked degree. This was Knoll, the little Detroit center fielder, who accepted six chances without a mistake, making three difficult catches, all on the run, and when in the air. Truby ended the Detroit game with one of the most difficult one-hand catches of a twisting fly ever seen on the local field, and McBride cut off what looked like a home run, bumping into the bleachers to get it. The scores:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b.	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1
Reilly, ss.	6	2	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1
Lange, cf.	6	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Ryan, rf.	5	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Truby, 2b.	5	1	1	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Decker, 1b.	5	2	2	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
McBride, lf.	4	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kittridge c.	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, c.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
McFarl'nd, p.	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	46	14	19	27	10	3	5	2	1	1	7

GRAND RAPIDS.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Smink, ss.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gilks, lf.	4	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Genins, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gettinger, cf.	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carney, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
Parrott, 3b.	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mills, 2b.	3	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, c.	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wolters, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	5	27	10	3	1	2	0	3	6

Chicago ....0 5 0 0 0 4 3 0 2—14
Base hits ....0 6 0 0 1 4 4 2 2—19
Grand Rapids ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0
Base hits ....2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1— 5

Place and date—Chicago, May 10, 1896. Attendance—3,300. Earned runs—Chicago, 8. Home runs—Reilly, Ryan. Two-base hits—Decker, McBride, Gettinger. Three-base hit—Anson. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Truby, McFarland. Double plays—Reilly-Truby-Decker, Truby-Decker. Hit by pitched ball—McBride. Umpires—O'Day and Gallagher. Time of game—1:40.

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b.	6	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reilly, ss.	5	3	3	4	4	1	1	0	1	0	1
Lange, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Thornton, rf.	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truby, 2b.	4	1	1	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Decker, 1b.	5	2	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
McBride, lf.	5	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Anson, c.	5	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Briggs, p.	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	14	18	27	12	3	4	0	2	1	5

DETROIT.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Nich'son, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Knoll, cf.	4	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dungan, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Whistler, 1b.	5	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Stallings, lf.	5	1	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Burnett, ss.	4	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sillen, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Trost, c.	4	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mayer, p.	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
Totals	37	8	12	27	7	2	5	2	4	1	6

Chicago ....1 2 3 2 1 2 3 0 0—14
Base hits ....1 2 4 2 2 2 3 1 1—18
Detroit ....0 2 0 0 0 4 0 1 1— 8
Base hits ....0 3 0 0 1 4 0 2 2—12

Place and date—Chicago, May 10, 1896. Attendance—3,300. Earned runs—Chicago, 11; Detroit, 5. Home runs—Everitt, Truby, Burnett. Two-base hits—Anson, Whistler [2]. Three-base hits—Reilly, McBride [2]. Sacrifice hits—Lange [2], Thornton, Decker. Double play—Truby-Reilly-Decker. Wild pitch—Briggs. Umpires—O'Day and Gallagher. Time of game—1:55.

Boston Comes Today.

Boston comes to town today, and Capt. Anson will try to send his percentage back to where it was before the rough-riding Philadelphias came. Nichols will go in the box for the visitors, and Friend will throw the ball for Chicago. The players and their positions are as follows:

Boston.		Chicago.
Nichols	Pitcher	Friend
Ganzel or Bergen	Catcher	Donohue or Kittr'ge
Tucker	First base	Decker
Lowe	Second base	Truby
Harrington	Third base	Everitt
Long	Shortstop	Dahlen
Duffy	Left field	Flynn
Hamilton	Center field	Lange
Bannon	Right field	Ryan

WIN THE GAME IN THE EIGHTH.

Colonels Seem to Take a Brace, but Finally Lose.

Louisville, Ky., May 10.—The tail-enders seemed to take a new lease of life today, and had the Bridegrooms shut out until the eighth inning, when three singles and an error gave Brooklyn the game. Umpire Keefe gave the home team decidedly the worst of it on several close decisions. Attendance, 2,000. The score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	Clarke, lf.	0	0	2	0	1
McC'rthy, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	McFarl'd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Anderson, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Morrison, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Lachance, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Miller, 2b.	0	1	2	0	1
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Clingman, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	1	5	0	Hass'm'r, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1	Dexter, cf.	0	2	6	0	1
Grim, c.	0	0	4	3	0	Warner, c.	1	1	3	1	0
Burrell, c.	0	0	3	0	0	C'ningh'm, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Kennedy, p.	1	1	0	5	0	*McCreery	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	6	27	14	1	Totals	1	4	27	8	3

*McCreery batted for Morrison.

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 *—3
Louisville ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. First on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 1. First on balls—By Cunningham, 3; by Kennedy, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 3. Struck out—By Cunningham, 2; by Kennedy, 3. Three-base hit—Warner. Two-base hit—Dexter. Stolen base—Miller. Double plays—Cunningham-Morrison-Hassamaer; Kennedy-Corcoran-Lachance; Grim-Corcoran-Lachance. Time—2:14. Umpire—Keefe.

Try to Mob Keefe.

Louisville, Ky., May 10.—Many of the fans who attended today's game between Brooklyn and Louisville were dissatisfied with several of Umpire Keefe's decisions and would have mobbed him after the game had it not been for police interference. He was conducted to his hotel by six policemen.

BROWNS LOSE BY POOR FIELDING.

Orioles Win from Mr. Von der Ahe's Aggregation.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—The Browns lost today's game through poor fielding. Hart pitched a fine game and his fielding was a feature, but the home team failed to support him at critical times. Attendance, 5,000. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	2	2	10	0	1
Dowd, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	4	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	1	5	2	0	Jenn'gs, ss.	2	1	2	3	1
Connor, 1b.	1	2	15	0	0	Kelly, lf.	1	1	3	0	1
Sheehan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Brodie, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Meyers, 3b.	0	1	1	1	2	Reitz, 2b.	0	2	3	1	0
Niland, ss.	0	0	0	6	2	Clarke, c.	2	1	2	0	0
M'Farl'd, c.	1	2	2	1	0	Don'ly, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1
Hart, p.	0	0	0	9	1	Esper, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	6	10	27	19	5	Totals	9	12	27	9	4

S. Louis ....2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—6
Baltimore ....2 3 0 0 0 1 0 1 2—9

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 4. Two-base hits—Connor, Meyers, McFarland, Reitz. Three-base hit—Donnelly. Stolen base—Connor. First base on balls—Off Esper, 3; off Hart, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Hart, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Emslie.

TRIES TO ATTACK UMPIRE HURST.

Maul Loses His Temper, but Is Held Back.

Cincinnati, O., May 10.—The Reds won by grace of Maul's wildness, errors galore, and a little timely hitting. Maul, angered at one of Umpire Hurst's decisions, tried to hit him with a bat, but was held back. Joyce was put out of the game with a $25 fine for objecting to a decision of Umpire Sheridan. Attendance, 8,000. The score:

Cincin'ti.	R	B	P	A	E	Wash'ton.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, lf.	4	2	2	0	0	Brown, cf.	2	2	4	0	1
Hoy, cf.	4	1	4	1	0	Crooks, 2b.	1	1	0	0	1
Miller, rf.	1	3	2	1	2	Joyce, 2b.	2	1	2	1	0
Gray, 2b.	2	1	4	3	1	Abbey, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Ewing, 1b.	2	1	10	2	0	Selbach, lf.	0	0	6	0	0
Smith, ss.	1	4	1	2	0	Cartw't, 1b.	1	2	8	1	1
Irwin, 3b.	1	0	1	3	1	McGuire, c.	1	3	2	2	0
Peitz, c.	2	1	1	0	0	Rogers, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0
Fisher, p.	1	0	0	1	0	D'M't'v'e, ss.	0	1	1	4	4
Dwyer, p.	0	1	2	3	0	Maul, p.	2	2	0	2	0
Totals	18	14	27	16	4	Totals	11	13	24	13	7

Cincinnati ....2 5 1 0 2 0 2 6 *—18
Washington ....4 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 3—11

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 5. Two-base hits—Smith, Miller, Maul, McGuire. Three-base hit—Joyce. Stolen bases—Gray, Miller, Burke [3], Hoy [2]. Double play—Cartwright [unassisted]. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Maul, 11. Time—2:20. Umpires—Hurst and Sheridan.

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Millers Win from the Saints in a Good Game.

St. Paul, Minn., May 10.—The Millers defeated the Saints in a well played game this afternoon. The game was won in the fourth inning, when three singles, a double, and an error gave the visitors four runs. The score:

St. Paul ....1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—4
Minneapolis ....0 2 0 4 0 1 0 0 0—7

Batteries—Mullane and Kraus; Healy and Schriver.

Kansas City Wins.

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—The game here today resulted in a victory for the home team. The score:

Kansas City ....1 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 5—12
Milwaukee ....0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1— 7

Batteries—Bevis and Lake; Rettger and Spear.

New Pitcher a Winner.

Toledo, O., May 10.—[Special.]—Toledo picked up a new pitcher by the name of Kelb, and gave him a trial. He did good work, although the support back of him was poor. The score:

Toledo ....0 0 0 5 0 0 1 1 5—12
Jackson ....0 0 0 1 5 0 1 0 0— 7

Batteries—Kelb and Arthur; Miller and Myers.

Wins by Eight Runs.

Des Moines, Ia., May 10.—Des Moines won a home game from S. Joseph today. The score:

Des Moines ....0 0 0 5 3 0 1 1 2—12
St. Joseph ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2— 4

Batteries—Figgemeier and Lohman, Mauck and Parker.

Quincy Team Is Beaten.

Burlington, Ia., May 10.—Burlington won the game from Quincy today in the Western Association series. The score:

Burlington ....0 3 0 2 3 4 1 0 0—13
Quincy ....2 1 1 0 3 0 0 3 0—10

Batteries—Hanson and Armstrong, Hill and Quinn.

Dubuque Unable to Win.

Rockford, Ill., May 10.—Dubuque was unable to win from the Rockford team today. A large crowd witnessed the game. The score:

Rockford ....1 0 0 0 2 4 4 0 1—12
Dubuque ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 0— 8

Batteries—Molesworth and Snyder; D. Smith, Carr, and Zahner.

Wins at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., May 10.—Montgomery succeeded in defeating the home team today. The score:

Montgomery ....2 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 *—8
New Orleans ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Bailey and Kehoe; Carl, Smith, and Gonding.

Wins a Loose Game.

Rochester, N. Y., May 10.—Springfield played poorly today, and Rochester easily won in a loose game. The score:

Rochester ....5 1 0 0 3 0 4 0 0—13
Springfield ....2 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0— 8

Batteries—Lovett, Herman, and Boyd; Easton and Gunson.

Score Many Runs.

Whiting, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—An aggregation of Chicago baseball players calling themselves the St. Thomas were defeated, 26 to 0, here today.

Beardstown Defeats Alton.

Virginia, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The Beardstown team defeated the Alton club at ball today at Beardstown, 12 to 7.

In the Inter-State League.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 10.—In the Inter-State League Fort Wayne defeated Saginaw, 7 to 3.

Toledo Wins from Jackson.

Toledo, O., May 10.—Toledo beat Jackson today, 12 to 7.

'VARSITY TO PLAY DETROIT TODAY.

Capt. Abells Praises the Work of His Team.

The University of Chicago baseball team will play a game with the Detroit Western Leaguers this afternoon on Marshall Field. Capt. Abells is highly pleased with the playing of his team in Saturday's game with the University of Michigan and hopes to take a fall out of the professionals this afternoon. Nichols will probably pitch and Brown, H. Clark, and Herschberger play in the outfield. Adkinson showed up so well on Saturday that he will be kept at second, and Sweet will cover the territory between bases.

Buy Off the Constables.

Portsmouth, O., May 10.—[Special.]—The new athletic park was opened today with a game between the Portsmouth nine and the Mascots, a strong local team from Cincinnati. Opposition to Sunday baseball and threats of arrest were handicapped by the managers of the park hiring all the constables in Clay Township as guards, leaving none to serve warrants. Portsmouth won, 12 to 6. Batteries, Dunham and Clagett, King and Chamberlain. Attendance, 2,000.

Amateur Twirler Wins It.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 10.—Startzel, Buffalo's amateur twirler, was too much for Kuntch's stars from Salt City, allowing them but seven hits, with a total of eight bases. The score was 18 to 4.

Wins in Twelve Innings.

Springfield, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—Diebl Brothers' ball team of St. Louis was defeated by the local club, 16 to 12, today in a twelve-inning game. The clubs tied in the ninth, which was not broken until the twelfth inning was reached, when Wright of the Springfield team made a three-bagger and brought as many men home.

GOSSIP OF THE TURF.

SECOND MEETING OF BEN BRUSH AND BEN EDER ON WEDNESDAY.

Eder's Owner Talks of His Horse's Chances Against Ben Brush—Says He Will Not Sell for $7,500—Turfmen Confident in the Derby Winner's Ability—Other Matches Excite Controversy Among the Kentucky Horsemen.

Louisville, Ky., May 10.—[Special.]—The two topics that are engrossing the attention of turfmen here are the second meeting of Ben Brush and Ben Eder in the Clark Stakes on Wednesday and the Cleophas-Suisun match on Thursday.

Owner McGuigan, who returned today from St. Louis, where he went to see the Inaugural Handicap run, said:

"The sale of Ben Eder is positively off, at least at the price Mr. Dwyer offers. My wife, for one, will not hear of accepting $7,500, and she owns as much of him as I do. He will bring more money anyway after the Clark Stakes. Brush didn't give my colt a pound beating in the derby, and how he is going to concede him ten pounds Wednesday I can't see. Thorpe will ride him. They caught me napping once, but they won't do it again."

In spite of McGuigan's confidence the majority of turfmen agree with Hardy Campbell, Ben Brush's trainer, who relaxed his usual reticence today long enough to say:

Ben Brush a Winner.

"The good that his hard race in the Derby has done Ben Brush will offset any difference in weight. Last Wednesday was their time to beat him. I couldn't risk hurrying him on razor edge because of his engagements farther along. He got what he needed in the bruising race and they will have a hard time getting as close to him again."

Their opponents in the Clark will probably be Semper Ego, Loki, and two or three others from among Ulysses, Sir Vassar, Yorktown, Sinaloa III., and The Winner, but the race is regarded as practically a match between the two Bens.

The Suisun-Cleophas match is exciting as much controversy. Turfmen who have seen Suisun's triumphal tour this spring are of the opinion that the Patterson filly will make short work of the Dwyer crack. They point to the fact that Suisun has won eight successive races this spring and has never yet been called upon to extend herself; that she is quicker on her feet than Cleophas and that she is thoroughly seasoned for such a hard race as every one thinks the match will be.

Cleophas Still Untried.

On the other hand it is well to note that Cleophas has as yet never been called on to stretch her neck to beat anything this year, as she defeated the field in her one start with ridiculous ease and won pulling up, breaking the track record for the distance.

Sims will ride the Dwyer crack, while little Bunn will have the mount on Suisun. The race will be the third race on the program, having been so arranged in order that Sims may catch the Eastern train late that afternoon. He goes East to ride Handspun, P. J. Dwyer's entry in the Withers Stakes, which will be run next Saturday afternoon.

Will Wallace's crack 4-year-old, The Commoner, pulled up lame after his work yesterday, but the extent of the damage is not known.

RACES WILL BEGIN TOMORROW.

Good Sport Promised at the Morris Park Track.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—New York will see some real racing at Morris Park on Tuesday. There has been some little galloping between selling platers down at Aqueduct for the last week which has done well enough to pass away time, but the genuine season will date from Tuesday. With fine weather a great crowd will see a great race track and great sport. The Metropolitan Handicap, with such splendid thoroughbreds as Henry of Navarre, Dorian, Sir Walter, and Counter Tenor eligible, will be a great event. Then there will be the rich Juvenile Stakes, where the crack 2-year-olds will meet for the first time, and four other events, which are bound to attract excellent fields.

Even at that early hour in New York this morning when trainers of horses get to work it was intensely hot at Morris Park, and the work of most of the strings was not through in double-quick time.

Rumor of Record Breaking.

It was rumored that Wyndham Walden was due to break this spring's working record with some of his 2-year-olds, and he certainly did so, as he worked three couples in better than 1:02½.

To add to the general excitement Fred Littlefield came near breaking his neck. The chestnut filly Curiosity, which he was working, bolted for the paddock in spite of Fred's efforts to keep her straight. She turned so short through the gate that her rider fell off, colliding heavily with the gate post.

The defeat of Mr. Croker's Americus, late Rey del Carreras, in the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park on Saturday was generally discussed at the track. Opinion as to his merits as a racehorse was rather divided.

Gideon's String Arrives.

Among the new arrivals was Dave Gideon's string, in charge of Jack Joyner. All the horses look fairly well in spite of the recent sick spell which the stable has passed through.

Walter Rollins was out with Sir Walter. The little horse looked good and was none the worse for his winding-up gallop on Saturday. He was the center of attraction as he went cantering along. Alarum, Dogwood, Middas, and Deerslayer did good galloping work.

John Hyland sent Henry of Navarre and Keenan a good cantering gallop over the Withers, the pair going head and head for a mile in 1:45. Hastings and St. Bartholomew went strong, covering the six furlongs of the Withers mile. Merry Prince, Refugee, Woodvine, and the 2-year-olds Octagon, Taranto, Detection, and Golden Dream went along for five furlongs.

W. Donohue's old horses Lazzarone, Nanki Pooh, CounselorHowe, and Galilee did a good open gallop. Applegate is reported to be on the shelf. The 2-year-olds Glimmering, Altorante, Blazewood, Ladrone, and Pomperay did a fair morning's work.

Gallop a Fast Stretch.

J. W. Rogers' Clifford and Lucania galloped fast for a mile and a furlong. The big horse looks like coming to hand fast. The 2-year-olds, Savarin, Junk, and Informal, went slow. Dorion and Glenmoyne, with Bemover, galloped strong. Discount is still on the steady list.

Matt Allen moved St. Agnes, with Curiosity, five furlongs in 1:05½. Thora's big daughter has improved wonderfully in her action, and gets over the ground like a high class race mare.

Henry Harris sent Rubicon, along with Senator Murphy, a fast mile and a sixteenth. The first named had his stablemate "towroping" in the first six furlongs, and came home alone in rare style.

Matt Feaks did not spare his jumpers. Scud and Pateen reeled off three miles. Lustre galloped steady in clothing. Peacemaker and the 2-year-olds, Inspiration and Spoons, did steady cantering.

PREACHER SUSPENDED FROM TRACK

The Rev. T. C. Stackhouse, a Breeder of Trotters, Disciplined.

Lexington, Ky., May 10.—[Special.]—The Rev. T. C. Stackhouse, a Kentucky Baptist minister, who owns a farm in this county and breeds trotters, has been suspended by C. W. Williams for non-payment of entries, and his case is now before the American Trotting Association for final settlement. Stackhouse has brought suit against Williams for $4,000, the amount of the stakes in which his horses were entered. He alleges that Williams violated the rules by allowing one of his neighbors to enter horses long after the entries had closed.

ENTRIES ON THE RUNNING TRACKS.

Good Talent to Start in the Different Races Today.

The entries on the different running tracks throughout the country for today are numerous and of a high class.

At Sheffield.

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Uncas, 107 pounds; Rubberneck, 110; Running Bird, 110; Jim Head, 107; Tramp, 107; Willie L., 110; Joe Mancini, 103; Red John, 110; Miniver, 103; Lollie Eastin, 105; B. F. Fly Jr., 107; Santa Cruz, 107; Lady Fairland, 105.

Second race, ½ mile—Adrienne, 100 pounds; Coin, 100; Nannie Dunn, 100; Marie C., 107; Baldy Whyte, 100; Perhaps, 100; Las Cases, 110; Pop Dixon, 103; Chenille, 107; Fonclif, 110; Personne, 103; Sigfried, 103.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Gonior, 104 pounds; Cerita, 91; Glenoid, 95; Karruba C., 101; Winslow, 93; Anna Mayes, 95; Panout, 100; Aunt Lida, 103; Merry Monarch, 112.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile—Ardath, 105 pounds; Walkover, 114; Jennie June, 115; California, 112; Fred K., 105; Republic, 117; Denver, 107; The Rook, 105; Hinda, 102; Ethelleah, 100.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Japonica, 87 pounds; Marie Woodlands, 99; Mandolina, 97; Effie T., 94; Semele, 101; Imp Full Measure, 101; Mrs. Morgan, 96.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Senator Wolcott, 97 pounds; Longdale, 97; Dick Tension, 97; Bansach, 100; Pat Malloy Jr., 97; Freddie L. T., 100; Hazelhatch, 100; Chenoa, 100; Constant, 95; Vigars, 90; Long Ten, 97.

At St. Louis.

First race, ¾ mile—Sycamore, 92 pounds; Capt. Pickerel, 107; Terrier, 98; Siddubia, 87; Bravo, 89; Irish Chief II., Jack Bradley, 101; Safe Home, 104.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Mattie Belle, 95 pounds; Kruna, Mazy, 100; Albion, 106; Scribe, 113; Tin Cup, 115.

Third race, ⅝ mile, selling—Lady Portia, 90 pounds; Damocles, 92; Minnie Weldon, 96; Maid of Honor, 96; Astolfina, Rags, 100; Swifty, 102; Plunker, 104; Maggie Gray, 105; Hush, 107; Nevada Boy, 107; Valet, 110; Fannie Rowena, 105.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, selling—Dora Wood, 102 pounds; Amelia May, 105; Constantine, 115; Broadhead, 107; St. Pancras, 110; Tartarian, 111; George F. Smith, 120.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Amelia Fonso, 90 pounds; Ardelle, 90; Fasig, 98; Ellen, 101; Tommy Rutter, 103; San Ilario, 104; Neutral, 104; Joe O'Sot, 106.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile—Bertha, 81 pounds; Pretender, 97; Sir Play, Vassal, Chiswell, 100; Leader Ban, 105; Flying Dutchman, 115.

At Louisville.

First race, selling, ⅝ mile—Ella T., Myoria, 96 pounds; Red, Argonaut, Fortunate, 99; La Princessa, 102; Stockholm, 103; Ethel Lee, 104; Arrezzo, 109.

Second race, selling, 13-16 mile—Dorette, 89 pounds; Palm Leaf, 91; Fretful, 93; Reprieve, Trilby, 95; Joe Thayer, 98; St. Helena, 102; Lester, 103; Gooding, 105; Leonaise, 106; Roundelay, Capt. Drane, 107.

Third race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Lily of the West, 97 pounds; Ulysses, 100; The Dragon, 101; Rey del Mar, 109; Ben Eder, 112; Simon W., 122.

Fourth race, the Kentucky Oaks, 1 1-16 miles—Elsie D., 107 pounds; Allegra, 107; Tagascogne, Sinaloa III., Fretful, Ethelinda, Irish Lady, Souffle, Myrtle Harkness, 112 each.

Fifth race, selling, 13-16 mile—Rubberneck, 80 pounds; Oracle, 92; Judge Baker, 98; Sir Dilke, 100; Doorga, 103; Anna Lyle, Ragner, Hanlon, 105; Chicot, Mate, 106; Strathreel, 109; Sligo, 110.

Louisville Pooling.

First race—Ethel Lee, $20; Red, $10; Arrezzo, $4; field, $6.

Second race—St. Helena, Joe Thayer, Reprieve, $12 each; Fretful, $10; Capt. Drane, Leonaire, $8 each; Lester, $6; Roundelay, Trilby, $4 each; field, $2.

Third race—Simon W., $30; Ben Eder, $16; The Dragon, Ulysses, $4 each; field, $2.

Fourth race—Myrtle Harkness, $40; Souffle, $25; Irish Lady, $6; Ethelinda, Sinaloa III., $4 each; field, $5.

Fifth race—Hanlon, $20; Strathreel, $12; Rubber Neck, $10; Oracle, $8; Sligo, Sir Dilke, $6 each; Ragner, Anna Lyle, Doorga, Judge Baker, $4 each; field, $2.

EXPORTING AMERICAN MACHINERY.

Better Results Where More Attention Is Paid to Packing.

Cassier's Magazine: Machinery builders who intend to cater to foreign buyers, especially to those in far-off countries, or in countries accessible only by roundabout routes, will serve themselves well if they will have an eye on the way in which their goods are packed for shipment. English builders are almost proverbially careful in this respect, with the result that what they ship generally reaches its destination in good order, and will operate satisfactorily when put to work, while the products of their less painstaking competitors—often Americans—come to the purchaser battered and broken, with possibly some parts missing, and thus become at once annoying provocations to the man who wants them, and wants them in a hurry, with no time to spare to send perhaps thousands of miles for a duplicate piece, or even a new machine. There can be but one result from such an experience—the careful shipper will secure the bulk of the trade, even though his machinery may not be the best nor the lowest in price. The time which he saves for the purchaser, and the annoyance from which he relieves him, more than make up for the difference.

Take the case of an ordinary engine, to go, say, to South America, as one engineer put it not long ago. The English builder will fix the engine to heavy skids and build what will be, practically, a substantial house around it, strong and secure against all possible battering of a long voyage and rough handling. When this engine reaches its destination there is little to be done to get it into shape for work. Everything is complete and in good order. The American builder, per contra, will, in most cases, secure the engine to the lightest skids that he thinks can be made to stand; a flimsy bit of timbering will go around the outside, and the governor, perhaps, will be wrapped up in some brown paper and tied on with a bit of string. Then the whole thing will be sent off with a trust in Providence that, unfortunately, does not always work in favor of the buyer. The engine is almost certain to suffer in transit, or the governor to be lost, and the builder's or shipper's reputation likewise. What is true of engines is true of all other machinery. The far-away purchaser naturally will prefer those goods which come to him with the least effects of travel wear and tear, and which can be put to work with a minimum of trouble and loss of time. There is a lesson in this which the export machine builder should heed.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Yale's Graduate Courses.

The annual prospectus for Yale's graduate courses gives the number of courses in the graduate department as 177, an increase of thirty during the year. Ten instructors have been added to the department. Most of the new courses are along the lines of history, philosophy, literature, and science.

Women in a New Field.

Mrs. Helen M. Young of Ironton, O., has taken out a license as mate of the steamer Lee H. Brooks. Capt. Mrs. Callie L. French of New Orleans has also renewed her license as a master and pilot for steamships navigating the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. She is Captain of the steamer Ruth.

American Inventive Genius.

The superior inventive genius of Americans is clearly shown in the report of the Commissioner of Patents, who says that thirty-two foreign countries, including Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and France, have only issued from the earliest times up to Dec. 31 last, 981,961 patents, against 562,458 issued so far by this country alone.

One of Houssaye's Maxims.

One of the favorite maxims of the late Arsène Houssaye, the famous French critic, was a quotation from Pythagoras: "Hold thy peace, or say something which is better than silence." This he had inscribed over the door of his house. Without drawing any comparisons or making any insinuations, it may be said that Houssaye wrote more than eighty volumes of prose and poetry. At Mount Beaujon his entertainments were almost unrivaled in their magnificence. At one of his kirmesses the program included "the simultaneous popping of a thousand champagne corks."

The Russian Crown.

The crown which is to be worn at the coming coronation of the Czar of Russia is one of the richest treasures in the possession of European royal or imperial families. Catharine the Great had it made by a jeweler from Geneva in the last century. She gave orders at the time that it was to be the most valuable crown in Europe. The jeweler, however, was informed that it must not weigh more than five pounds, as the Empress was to wear it for five hours at the ceremony of coronation. The Genevan was successful in fulfilling all the requirements, and the crown today is valued at nearly $450,000. On its top is a ruby surmounted by a cross of five magnificent diamonds, and the rest of it is fairly covered with diamonds and pearls.

Ex-Governors of Vermont.

There are living at the present time eleven ex-Governors of Vermont. The venerable war Governor of the State, Frederick Holbrook, is still living at Brattleboro. He was elected to office thirty-five years ago, and is the oldest of those who have filled Vermont's Executive chair. George W. Hendee of Morrisville filled out the unexpired term of Peter T. Washburne, who died in 1870, and John W. Stewart of Middlebury was Governor from 1870 until 1872. In 1878 Senator Redfield Proctor, President Harrison's Secretary of War, was elected Governor. His successors, all of whom are living, were Roswell Farnham of Bradford, John L. Barstow of Shelburne, Samuel E. Pingree of Hartford, Ebenezer J. Ormsbee of Brandon, William P. Dillingham of Waterbury, Carrol S. Page of Hyde Park, and Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro.

Honored by Heathens.

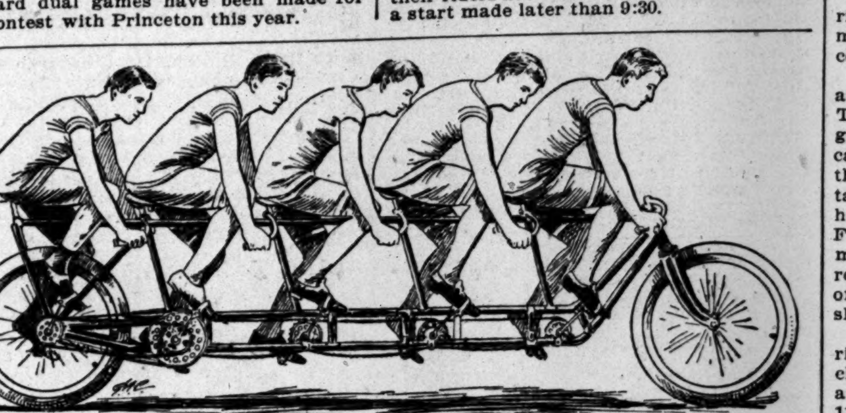
The German Emperor must have been very much amused when he read the speech of one of the natives of the Cameroons in proposing the "health of the Kaiser" at a recent festival. The speech was as follows: "The Emperor is the wisest and most powerful man in the world. He sees the treasures in the middle of the earth, and he has brought them forth. He spans the world with iron threads, and as soon as he touches them his words travel over space. He has steamships that sail on dry land. When a mountain stands in his way he bores a hole through it; if a river bars his progress he builds a street in the air. Though the Emperor is the richest of all men he has only one wife, and though his wife is the most beautiful woman on earth he had not anything to pay for her."

READY FOR DUAL MEET.

YALE AND PRINCETON ATHLETES IN BEST OF FORM.

Work of Members of the Two Teams—Capt. Garrett of the Princeton Olympian Victors Will Enter—Yale Can Estimate Its Strength in Comparison with Records Made in Athens—Chances Slightly in Favor of Yale.

New Haven, Conn., May 10.—[Special.]—The dual track games between Yale and Princeton will take place at the Yale field next Saturday, May 16, and the elaborate arrangements usually made for the Yale-Harvard dual games have been made for the contest with Princeton this year.



WORLD QUINTET WHICH WILL PACE JOHN S. JOHNSON.

The chances slightly favor Yale. Princeton estimates claim the games by eight firsts out of fourteen. The events allotted Princeton under the terms of this estimate are the five runs, the shot put and hammer throw, and one of the jumps, leaving Yale the walk, the bicycle race, both hurdle events, pole vault, and the remaining jump. This is thought at Yale to be a liberal estimate. The Yale figuring on the result of the games has been along different lines. The supporters of the blue are willing to concede seven firsts to the Tigers, but they claim Yale will win on seconds and thirds. The style of scoring will be the same as in the intercollegiate games, fourteen events of eight points each, firsts being counted as five, seconds as two, and thirds as one. That is, out of the 112 points Yale will allow Princeton but forty.

Capt. Garrett Will Enter.

One feature of the meet will be watched with universal interest. Capt. Garrett of the Princeton team has just returned from Greece, where he won laurels in the Olympian games, taking first prizes from international athletes in hurling the discus, which is practically the shot-put. He has been a prominent figure in the shot-put and hammer throw at intercollegiate games for some time, and is at his best this year. When he meets Yale it will be, in a sense, a chance to test the Olympian records with those of Yale. If the Yale champion defeats him it will be sweet solace for Yale's not being able to send a representative to the Olympian games.

Three events are generally conceded to Yale, but none to Princeton. Yale appears certain of the mile walk, the bicycle race, and the pole vault. Thrall has done the mile walk in close to seven minutes; McFarland has, in practice, beaten the intercollegiate bicycle record, and has won from a number of crack wheelmen during his career; and Van Winkle, another Yale freshman, is clearing the pole at close to eleven feet in the vault. None of these figures have been approached by Princeton.

Runs Are in Doubt.

All the runs are in doubt. Burnet, Yale's best man, is capable of 10 1-5, but he has broken training this spring, and is not in form. Byers and Chappell are capable of about 10 3-5, but this will hardly win a place. These three men will run both the 100 and 220 yards dashes. If Yale takes six out of the sixteen points in the two events it will be lucky.

Garven is covering ground in great shape in the quarter. He has just developed into a :50 man. He is Yale's only chance in the event. Boardman has fallen off in his work in the half mile, and can hardly win better than second against Princeton.

Hinckley and Cleveland will probably fail in the mile run for Yale, but may win a second between them.

In the walk Fred Thrall, last year's intercollegiate champion, is in better form than ever.

Yale expects to take seven points in the pole vault. Aside from Van Winkle, who should win first, Brett is clearing the bar at 10 feet 8 inches, which should win second.

McFarland, in the bicycle race, has a close competitor in Capt. E. Hill of the Yale bicycle squad. Both are riding fast and hope for seven points for Yale in the event.

In the hurdles Perkins, last year's champion, hopes for first in the high event, and Sheldon for the low hurdles. Van Buren is also running fast, and may take a place in the high hurdles.

Capt. Sheldon's Chances.

Capt. Sheldon should win the running broad jump. He is clearing over 22 feet with ease. Thompson is out of form in the high jump, owing to a sprain. If he is still out of condition next week Princeton can easily take first place in the event.

The shot put and hammer throw are the events where the most doubt seems to hang. Capt. Garrett of Princeton comes with much prestige, but Yale men have a great deal of confidence in their champion, Harry Cross, who is throwing the hammer nearly 140 feet regularly, and who tossed it 143 feet in practice the other day. Freshman Sheldon, the Captain's brother, is putting the shot 41 feet, and Alexander Brown, who puts it 42, will be excused from rowing on the crew the day of the Princeton games to appear at the Yale field.

Estimate of Yale Coach.

One of the coaches of the Yale team has prepared the following forecast of the result of the dual games:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Y.	P.
100 yards dash	Y.	P.	P.	5	3
220 yards dash	P.	Y.	P.	2	6
440 yards dash	Y.	P.	P.	5	3
Half mile run	P.	Y.	P.	2	6
Mile run	P.	Y.	P.	2	6
Mile walk	Y.	P.	Y.	6	2
Bicycle race	Y.	Y.	P.	7	1
High hurdles	Y.	P.	P.	5	3
Low hurdles	Y.	Y.	P.	6	2
Putting the shot	Y.	P.	P.	5	3
Hammer throw	Y.	P.	P.	5	3
Pole vault	Y.	P.	Y.	6	2
Running high jump	P.	Y.	Y.	3	5
Running broad jump	Y.	P.	P.	5	3
Totals				64	48

THISTLES WIN FROM EDGEWOODS.

Standing of the Clubs in Jackson Cup Series.

In weather altogether too hot for football the Thistles defeated the Edgewoods yesterday afternoon 7 goals to 4. The champions were two men short, but, despite this handicap, were never in danger of losing.

The visitors kicked off with the sun at their backs and in half a minute Jarrett ran down and scored a fine goal. Ten minutes of give and take play followed and then Young kicked a second, Govier securing a third soon after. The Edgewood men then took up the attack and McKay scored a goal in splendid fashion. Before the interval Young added a fourth goal for the visitors, the ball just passing under the bar.

Ends were changed with the Thistles leading by 4 goals to 1. McKay cleverly headed the ball through. Middleton, after being tackled by three of his opponents, clung tenaciously to the ball, and, though the goalkeeper cleared his first effort, he got it again and banged it through. McKay scored a third goal from the right wing. Govier and Jarrett put on two more for the leaders, and McKay finished his good work by sending in a long shot that scored the fourth goal for the Edgewoods, all having been made by him.

Standing of the clubs:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P'nts.
Thistles	4	0	9
Rovers	4	2	9
Wentworths	3	3	6
Edgewoods	0	6	0

OPEN BOAT-HOUSES FOR PRACTICE.

Lincoln Park Oarsmen Train for Coming Important Contests.

All of the boat-houses on the Lincoln Park lagoon were open for practice yesterday, and a few of the members began practice in spite of the heat. The Union Boat club will have a senior four in the national regatta. Training for the event has begun. The crew will be made up of Griffiths or Frank Avery, bow; Wheeler, second; Samuel Avery, third; and William Avery, stroke. William Avery will also enter the junior and senior singles in the national regatta, and singles in all the Western events.

A new double shell has recently been ordered by the club.

WHEELING COURSE IN GOOD SHAPE.

Club Runs Lose in Attendance on Account of Heat.

Cyclists found the condition of the Wheeling course good yesterday, and a large number of runs were taken over the course. The hot weather caused a falling off in the attendance in the club runs, the majority of the clubmen preferring to take a short spin to the nearest park. However, there was a good representation on all the runs, and they all started earlier than usual. From all the clubhouses the Captains began marshaling their riders at 9 o'clock, and in few cases was a start made later than 9:30.

Larger crowds than usual went to the parks and the line-up of wheels was the largest of the season. Washington Park, particularly around the refectory, was crowded with riders, who came riding in at a slow pace and locked their bicycles and stretched out on the grass. Jackson Park also had its usual crowd. The Midway had not so many riders as usual, the long sunny stretch proving too much of a scorch for many riders.

The list of club runs is as follows:

South Side Cycling club, Lemont.
Monitor Cycling club, Wheeling.
Smalley Cycling club, Fort Sheridan.
Morse Cycling club, Desplaines.
West Chicago Cycling club, Riverside.
Chicago Cycling club, Naperville.
Lincoln Cycling club, Fort Sheridan.
Lake View Cycling club, Evanston.
Thistle Cycling club, Hinsdale.
M. & W. Cycling club, Highland Park.
Illinois Cycling club, La Grange.
Columbia Wheelmen, Wheeling.
North Shore Wheelmen, Wheeling.
Napoleon Cycle club, Pullman.
First Regiment Cycling club, Hillsdale Farm.
Æolus Cycling club, Wheeling.
Independent Cycling club, Wheeling.
Garden City Cycling club, Riverside.
Atlas Cycling club, Willow Springs.
American Cycling club, Hinsdale.

RIDERS PRACTICE FOR THE RACE.

Cycle Tournament to Commence Tonight—List of Officials.

Contestants for the week's races under L. A. W. sanction which begin at Tattersall's tonight trained all yesterday on the new track in the building. Judging from the time made in practice, exceptionally fine work will be done in all the events. A number of the Chicago Cycling club men rode in the forenoon in good time. Laps were made at a 2:10 pace, and a number of miles in 2:35 and 2:32 were ridden. P. B. Wilson made a mile in 2:20.

The officials for tonight are:

Referee—Fred Gerlach.
Judges—Simon Mayer, Claude Varnell, A. W. Roth, P. H. Walden, F. D. McGuire.
Timers—E. A. McNeal, John Siman, A. E. Lumsden, E. J. Porter, P. A. Chase.
Scorers—H. G. Chisholm, James Levy, F. B. Davidson.
Clerk of the course—J. F. Manning.
Starter—C. P. Root.

Final Trial of Quintet.

The "world quint" was sent on a trial trip around the parks and boulevards yesterday, before its shipment to Paris today to be used in pacing Johnson. Starting from the Diversey Cyclery at North Clark and Diversey streets, the quint was ridden through and around Lincoln Park several times, then in Belmont avenue to Humboldt Park and boulevard, through Garfield and Douglas Parks to Fifty-fifth street, east to Washington and Jackson Parks, and north in Drexel and Oakwood boulevards, and the Lake Shore drive. The riders on the quint yesterday were: Herman Van Herick, steersman; John Leind, second; Fred Rau, third; Herman Voigt, fourth; William Bainbridge, fifth.

FIGHT WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

Authorities Announce Their Intention of Stopping Maher-Slavin Contest.

New York, May 10.—[Special.]—The proposed boxing bout between Francis Patrick Slavin and Peter Maher at the Eureka Athletic club in Long Island City will in all probability be interfered with by the authorities. Since the indictments of Mayor Gleason, Tom O'Rourke, J. J. O'Donohue, T. P. Sullivan, Frank Farrell, and Alfred Devide for their alleged connection with the recent fights held at the club, the local city and county authorities have announced their intention to act promptly on complaints made hereafter against the club.

District-Attorney Daniel Noble said today that under no circumstances would he permit the Slavin-Maher fight. The local citizens' committee, headed by Thomas Kavanaugh, who failed to secure the aid of the city and county authorities to stop the recent fights, declare that they will go direct to the Governor for aid to stop the contest.

INVITATION CANNOT BE ACCEPTED.

Yale Answers German Rowing Club in the Negative.

New Haven, Conn., May 10.—[Special.]—Yale has framed an answer to the Allgemain Aelster Rowing club of Germany relative to the challenge to enter a crew in the annual regatta at Hamburg, July 19. Yale's answer is that at present the invitation cannot be accepted. This does not mean, however, that Yale may not enter the regatta. Entries do not close until July 10, and Yale may decide while in England at the Henley to row at Hamburg. A number of Yale graduate crew coaches discussed the project at length here today. Among them were Bob Cook, George Adee, and Gen. W. W. Skiddy of New York. They agree that it does not seem advisable as things now look for Yale to enter the German event. George Adee would give no decisive opinion, and Bob Cook agreed exactly with Adee on the compliment felt by Yale at receiving the invitation.

At Kennedy's Courts.

The result of games at Kennedy's courts yesterday was as follows:

Carney and Coggins	21	21	21
Keegan and Ryan	15	5	14
McCarthy and Doran	21	19	18
Frawley and Morse	14	21	21
Corcoran and Bateman	21	21	18
Kennedy and O'Mealy	10	14	21
Cushing and O'Brien	17	21	10	21
Daley and Cahill	21	14	21	16

Loses a Close Game.

Peoria, Ill., May 10.—The score in today's game is as follows:

Peoria ....0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3
Cedar Rapids ....0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—4

Batteries—Kimmerer and Sullivan; Souders and Dugdale.

Sporting Notes.

The Avondale boys would like to play any 10 to 13-year-old team for Sunday games.

The Warrens would like to sign a pitcher, catcher, shortstop, and second baseman; uniform nine.

The Tennes baseball club defeated the Sciotas yesterday 16 to 11. The features of the game were the battery work of Garrity and Kennelly and the fielding of Tennes.

The Young Men's Sodality Stars defeated the Crackerjacks yesterday, 21 to 6. The batteries were Rowan and Crowley for Y. M. S. and Kelly and Cleveland for Crackerjacks.

The Cheltenham Cadets defeated the Parkside Oaks at Windsor Park yesterday, 16 to 8. The batteries were Gulliver and Warren for the Cadets and Van Oven and Echhart for the Oaks.

The Dalys defeated the Careys at Forty-third and Ashland avenue, 14 to 4 yesterday. The infield work of Sullivan, Hayes, Collins, Traynor, and Minton, and the catching of Holmes were features of the game.

Two Wedding Rings Once.

In the fourteenth century a fashion came into vogue in France, Spain, and Italy of two wedding rings being used in the marriage ceremony. They were connected by a chain, and one was placed on the finger of the bride, the other on that of the groom.

Left-Handed Orchestra.

New York has an orchestra of left-handed fiddlers.

BREAKS A ROAD RECORD.

A. E. SMITH RIDES A FAST CENTURY.

Plucky Long-Distance Man of the Lake View Cycling Club Lowers Existing Time Despite Accidents and Lack of Pacemaking—Starts from Lincoln Cycling Club and Is Met at Evanston on Return Trip by Clubmen—Will Try for World's Record.

Letter-Carrier A. E. Smith of the Lake View Cycling club broke the 200-mile record yesterday by one hour and thirty-one and one-half minutes over the Wheeling-Waukegan course.

The roads were in poor condition and the ride reflects credit upon Smith. The pacemaking was irregular and at times he was compelled to ride alone.

He started from the Lincoln Cycling club at 4:40 a. m. with a tandem as pacemaker. The tandem took him to Glen Ellyn in good style. Here a triplet picked him up and carried him as far as Libertyville, where the triplet's rear tire punctured. Another tandem was waiting for him there and took him to Waukegan and back to Libertyville. From there on to Evanston his pace was miserable. No help was in sight, and he rode on alone and when five miles out of Libertyville fell and cut his arm and shoulder badly.

At Evanston an enthusiastic crowd of riders met him and carried him at a fast clip to the tape. He finished his first century at Dearborn avenue and Maple street at 11:14 a. m. His time for the first century being 6:34.

After a light lunch and a rub down he again started on his ride at 11:21.

His pacemakers took him out to Wheeling in fine time. Here he was rubbed down again and took another lunch.

The triplet again picked him up and carried him to Libertyville. A tandem manned by Van Buren and Fuller took him to Waukegan and back to Libertyville at the fastest pace he had yet gone. The triplet was in waiting here again picked him up and carried him back as far as Glen Ellyn. From this point on he rode in poor form and showed his lack of training.

He could not hold the pace that the men gave him. But with the grit characteristic of all his riding he plugged along the road as best he could, and was cheered along his course by his club mates, who were riding with him and giving him every encouragement possible.

He made good time from Evanston to the finish and crossed the tape at 7:35½. His time for the 200 miles was 14:55½. His actual riding time was 14:22½. He covered the last century in 8:21.

Immediately after his splendid ride he said he could break the world's record if he had proper pace and was in proper form. He expressed his intention of going against the world's record of 13:32 as soon as he could get into form for such an effort.

He was given a hearty reception last evening by his clubmates when he returned to the Lake View Cycling Club-House.

Pedal to California.

Providence, R. I., May 10.—C. W. ... and C. K. Goodwin of this city will start tomorrow upon a bicycle trip to California with the intention of breaking the present record.

Spalding Wheels
With their straight tangent spokes, combined with hubs turned from solid bar stock, with removable ball cups, are absolutely reliable. The spokes are not disfigured by a wire or solder at the crossing. Rock elm rims with long tongue and groove lapped joint used exclusively.
A. G. Spalding & Bros., 147-149 Wabash Ave.

BICYCLES.
Eclipse. A model of strength and beauty.
Peerless. "Just a little better than the best."
Washington, No better Wheel on the market for the money.
Eclipse Electric Lamp, $5.00 every one guaranteed. Price.....
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.
ORR-LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.
50 State and 71 Randolph-st.

Waverley Bicycles
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BUILT IN THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED BICYCLE FACTORY IN THE WORLD.
INDIANA BICYCLE CO.,
184 Madison Street, Chicago.

THIS "TRADE MARK" is stamped on ... every "Ball-Bearing" Bicycle Shoe.
C. H. FARGO & CO. (Makers), Chicago.

Imperial Wheels —the go-lightly kind.
Sold at retail by the manufacturers at their city salesroom 325 Wabash ...
AMES & FROST COMPANY.

The Fowler
Most HIGHLY FINISHED BICYCLE ...
SOUTH SIDE—112 AND 114 DEARBORN ...
WEST SIDE—78-84 ASHLAND BLVD.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

STUDEBAKER ...
Spring Novelties at Special ...
Fine assortment Harness, ...
203-7 MICHIGAN-AV.

REAKS A ROAD RECORD.

E. SMITH RIDES A FAST DOUBLE CENTURY.

ucky Long-Distance Man of the Lake View Cycling Club Lowers the R... isting Time Despite Accidents and Lack of Pacemaking—Starts from Lincoln Cycling Club and Is Met at Evanston on Return Trip by Club-men—Will Try for World's Record.

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e made good time from Evanston in to finish and crossed the tape strong at ½. His time for the 200 miles was 14:29½, actual riding time was 14:32½. He cov- the last century in 8:21.

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Many styles—Men's, La- dies'—Pratt Fastener, hold laces; black, or tan. $3.50; Ladies' Bicycle Boot, $4.50 to $5. Sold by all dealers or Crane Shoe Co. 14 Jackson-st.
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—the go-lightly-kind.
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...ULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., ...

STUDEBAKER
Spring Novelties at Special Prices ... assortment Harness, Robes, and ...
203-7 MICHIGAN-AV.

OLD PARCHMENT RELIC.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF UNITED STATES ARMY REGISTER.

It Bears the Date of 1845 and Is Greatly Prized by an Army Surgeon's Daughter—Great Names Are Contained in Its Pages—Composition of the Army in Those Days—Salaries Were Not Large Even When an Officer's Rank Was High.

Fifty-one years ago a relic in parchment was sent from a Washington printing press to a surgeon of the United States army, W. L. Wharton, then stationed at Fort Jesup, La. Now, after many wanderings and adventures, it rests among the family archives of that surgeon's daughter, Mrs. Wharton Gibson of this city. The time-worn document bears this title:

Official Army Register
for
1845.

Published by order of the Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolutions of the Senate, December 13, 1815, and resolutions of the House of Representatives, February 1, 1830, and February 12, 1843.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, January, 1845.

It is interesting as a lonely survivor of half a century, as being different in form from the army registers published in late years, and as recording the humble beginnings of men now famous in history. In curious agreement with its martial theme, it has had much to do, in a passive way, with war's alarms. Its Generals, Colonels, and Majors commanded in the war with Mexico; its Captains and Lieutenants fought as Generals upon opposing sides in the civil war; it lived in Louisville through the threats of reconstruction times; and now, Chicago, its home, the calm of its retired list is stirred by British aggression.

Pamphlet's First Owner.

The preservation of the Official Register of 1845 into the year 1846, or beyond its term of active usefulness, was perhaps an accident; its preservation since that time has been a tribute of memory to family and patriotism. Two years after it reached Fort Jesup it was sent northward with a little trunk of personal effects; and about the same time came from beyond the Rio Grande a last letter—a letter breathing health and hope and the fragrance of wild flowers. What wonder that the pamphlet has been sacredly kept through all these years—that the last letter yet remains, its ink dim, and its Mexican flowers shrunk and whitened into ghosts of their old-time glory! The surgeon had suddenly fallen at his post of duty in Mexico and had been buried where he fell. And there he was left to sleep. It was useless to think of transportation and home burial, as the reward then offered by the States for the shipment of their dead heroes had led to shameless and wholesale imposition upon grief—the sending home of coffins laden with earth and stones.

But one may sleep as well under the flaunt of yuccas as under the modesty of violets, and, in point of influence, an upright, patriotic life is never buried anywhere; and so sorrow may have reasoned.

This surgeon came of brave ancestry. His father, a Commodore in the War of 1812, was awarded by the citizens of Washington City a sword for intrepid service in their defense—a memorial now laid away in Chicago. His mother was a niece of Admiral Clifton of the English navy. As a gay young girl she had attended the Mischianza, held in and around the mansion of her future father-in-law—an ex-colonial Governor who came in portrait-guise to the World's Fair—there to dance with Maj. André and exchange smiles with handsome Peggy Chew. Miss Clifton may have been a proud little Tory then, but when she married it was to marry the American flag—so no matter now. Certain it is her sons and grandsons are set down in military and naval records as brave and ever loyal defenders of the Stars and Stripes.

An incident of related history here suggests itself. When, in 1814, the British soldiers saw in the Capitol the portrait of Admiral Clifton smiling down upon American forms of government they ran the points of their bayonets through the eyes. The disfigured portrait has ever since been mercifully hidden away in an attic where no one but direct descendants can get a peep at it. Older generations look at it with reverent pity; the younger ones say with a laugh and a shudder, "What a fright!"

Great Names in the Register.

The Register's story is direct and definite. Affairs military, financial, and sanitary were managed by a General Staff, assisted by a Medical Department, a Pay Department, and a Purchasing Department. The General Staff was composed of Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott of Virginia and Brig.-Gens. Edmund P. Gaines of Tennessee and John E. Wool of Vermont. Reporting to this triad were four departments, the heads of which were, respectively, Adjutant-General Roger Jones of Virginia, Inspector-General Sylvester Churchill of Vermont, Quartermaster-General Thomas S. Jesup of Ohio, and Commissary-General George Gibson of Pennsylvania. This quartet was served in turn by various Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Captains.

The Medical Department was strong in numbers, having one Surgeon-General, twenty surgeons, and fifty assistant surgeons. The Pay Department comprised but sixteen officers, the Purchasing Department but two.

The composition of the army was as follows: A corps of engineers, a corps of topographical engineers, an ordnance department, two regiments of dragoons, four regiments of artillery, and eight regiments of infantry. The sum total of service was 8,616 men. In this register of 1845 are many subordinate names which were destined to reach, in the next twenty years, military fame of a more or less desirable sort. In the corps of engineers appear as Captains Robert E. Lee and George W. Cullom; as First Lieutenants, Montgomery Meigs and P. G. T. Beauregard; as Second Lieutenants, Henry W. Halleck and William S. Rosecrans.

In the corps of topographical engineers Joseph E. Johnston has the rank of First Lieutenant, while George G. Meade and John Pope stand as Second Lieutenants.

In the First Regiment of Dragoons are the names of three dashing riders of the civil war—Philip Kearney, Abraham Buford, and Alfred Pleasonton. Lieut. Kearney was to die for the old flag at Chantilly; Lieuts. Buford and Pleasonton were to lead raids under "the stars and bars," and, the war ended, the former would commit suicide.

The term "dragoon" gave place, years ago, to that of cavalry. The substitution was a good one. With the word "dragoon" one must associate thoughts of blustering, swaggering, merciless troopers—Spaniards trampling down all human rights, a cruel Claverhouse descending upon inoffensive Scotch conventicles (call him "Bonny Dundee," if you can), and British redcoats insolently trying, in both a literal and a figurative manner, to ride over the thirteen colonies.

In the Second Regiment of Dragoons was William J. Hardee, author of "Hardee's Military Tactics," a Georgian who gave his skill to the Confederate cause.

Enrolled as First Lieutenants in the First Regiment of Artillery are the names of John Magruder, Irvin McDowell, and Joseph Hooker; in the Second Regiment, John Sedgwick and Isaac Quinby, also Lieutenants; in the Third Regiment, Braxton Bragg, Edward O. C. Ord, William T. Sherman, and George H. Thomas, First Lieutenants, and Daniel H. Hill, Second Lieutenant.

In the Second Infantry are the names of Capt. Samuel P. Heintzelman, Second Lieutenants Simon B. Buckner and Edward R. S. Canby.

It may be here recalled that as a General Canby met his death a few years ago at the hands of the Modocs.

Bushrod R. Johnson and Don Carlos Buell appear as Second Lieutenants in the Third Infantry; and James Longstreet and Ulysses S. Grant have the same rank in the Fourth Infantry. Upon a later page Second Lieutenant Grant is still more humbly enrolled among the supernumerary officers.

The Sixth Infantry was commanded by Zachary Taylor, born in Virginia, appointed from Kentucky. Last in the official list of Col. Taylor's regiment, but by no means least as time ran on, is the name of Winfield Scott Hancock—one of the irrepressible Second Lieutenants of the year 1845.

Our pamphlet devotes a page to the military academy at West Point. It reports Col. Joseph G. Totten, corps of engineers, as inspector, and Maj. Richard Delafield as commandant. Among the instructors composing the academic staff are Second Lieutenant William S. Rosecrans, "assistant professor," and Second Lieutenant Isaac F. Quinby, "Assistant Superintendent in making plans of the public buildings." Upon the military staff stands as Adjutant, First Lieutenant Irvin McDowell. In the list of "distinguished cadets" reported at the examination of 1844 is the name of George B. McClellan. He then excelled in mathematics, French, and English grammar. In later years he excelled in caution.

Frank as to Details.

The Register gives frank details as to the Pay Department. A Major-General received a total monthly pay of $408; Brigadier-Generals, $262.50. The Paymaster-General and the Surgeon-General were paid $2,500 per annum. Colonels of the Engineer Corps and of the Dragoons were obliged to content themselves with $199 per month; officers of the same rank in the artillery and the infantry with $174.

Life had been simpler in Revolutionary times. Major-Generals then—Lee, Schuyler, Gates, Putnam, Lincoln, Arnold, Lafayette, De Kalb, Steuben, St. Clair, and others—were by their rank entitled to but $180 per month, and possibly this sum was not always at call.

As to the military defenses of the country the Register tells of sixty-one forts and seventeen arsenals. Let not the poor Indian be unduly blamed. About forty of these forts bristled in the eastern section of our civilized country, and there stood all the arsenals except three.

The Military Geographical Department, nine in number, had the following headquarters: No. 1, Fort Jesup, La.; No. 2, Fort Smith, Ark.; No. 3, St. Louis, Mo.; No. 4, Detroit, Mich.; No. 5, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; No. 6, Portsmouth, N. H.; No. 7, Fort Monroe, Va.; No. 8, Fort Moultrie, S. C.; No. 9, St. Augustine, Fla.

These departments were subordinate to divisions, two in number, and supreme authority dwelt at Washington.

Fifteen years brought, of course, some changes in the organization of the army and some dismantling of forts, but, in the main, the Register of 1845 presents the military condition of the country in 1860.

In the Byways of History.

A succession of Union Generals at Louisville looked through this little pamphlet. Such men as Gen. Thomas and Gen. Swords must have noted with strong feeling how many of their classmates and messmates had turned heart and hand against the flag that had fostered them, but a soldier's voice is his sword, and so the pamphlet was generally laid down in impressive silence. Gen. John A. Logan is remembered to have studied its pages with much interest—the interest of both a volunteer soldier and a patriot—but he, too, was reticent in comment.

And one day, the war well ended, a Confederate leader, Gen. A. Buford, examined the pamphlet in a reminiscent way. Over an incident of his military youth, recalled to his memory at this time by Mrs. Wharton, his hostess—the widow of the surgeon buried under Mexican cacti—he laughed heartily. It seems that to a ball given at Fort Gibson, I. T., by Surgeon Wharton, in honor of the opening of a new hospital ward, Lieut. Buford had come, to dance all evening with his spurs clanking at every step and playing sad havoc with fashionable trains. The gown of the belle of the ball-room suffered most, but as the reckless dragoon soon afterwards married the young lady the rents were doubtless forgotten.

This incident suggests another of nearly the same date. To a ball given at the same fort came another guest in unusual array. It was Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana and the adjoining region. He had been summoned to Fort Gibson to conduct a grand christening service. All the children of the fort, from the surgeon's to the sutler's, having been baptized and the general conscience thus relieved, social rejoicing followed. When the dancing function was at its height there suddenly appeared in the doorway Bishop Polk attired in all the glory of his clerical office. It was a trying moment for violins and flying feet, but the spirit of the hour prevailed, and, after a moment of awed surprise at the apparition in surplice and stole, the merriment resumed its course.

"It would have been all right," declared a caucus of military ladies the next day, "if the man had come in civil dress—but in the sacred vestments!—how could he?"

Bishop Polk, it will be remembered, threw off his church robes when the civil war came, caught up a sword, and died as a Confederate General. With his Spartan name, his training at West Point, and his fiery temperament, this "Bishop-General" was always more of a soldier than an ecclesiastic.

Secretary Dearborn's Request.

The War Department, as now constituted, owes a debt to Gen. Henry Dearborn—a man whose name Chicago gave to her old-time fort, and now gives to miles of streetway. During the revolutionary period, and under the confederation, military matters were managed by a War Board of three members. Then, under the Constitution, was organized the War Department. As from 1789 onward through twenty years the number of men to be fed, clothed, armed, and paid did not exceed 5,500, the Secretary of War was sufficent for the duties of the department, but when the army was increased to 25,000 men, the necessity for a division of labor distinctly appeared. Secretary Dearborn, characterized in history as "a man of vigor of mind, knowledge of detail, and indefatigable industry," asked, as he retired from office in 1808, aid for his successors. It was in response to this plea that the departments known as Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster's, and Commissary were organized.

The records of combat, as given in a recent army report, furnish the following figures under the head of "Engagements and Battles": Revolutionary War and the subsequent pacification of the Indians, 55; War of 1812, preceded by Tippecanoe, 87; Indian campaigns from 1817 to 1842, 48; Mexican War, 21; civil war, 2,261. While this last and appalling number includes minor engagements, it also includes many two-day and three-day battles.

The Commanders-in-Chief of the United States Army since 1789 are registered as follows: Josiah Harmar, Arthur St. Clair, Anthony Wayne, James Wilkinson [1796-'98], George Washington [1798-'99], James Wilkinson [1800-'12], Henry Dearborn [1812-'15], Jacob Brown, Alexander Macomb, Winfield Scott, George B. McClellan, Henry W. Halleck, Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, John M. Schofield, Nelson A. Miles.

The relic which has called forth these martial details is yellow with years, but its fiber is yet strong. May it live to become a curiosity—live on to humane years when, despite the inspiring roll of drum, flash of uniforms, and rhythm of march, we shall be too civilized, too "evolved," to entertain for a moment a thought of engaging in anything so crude, cruel, and out-grown as war. G. E. W.

Useful Electrical Information.

Prof. Roentgen has published several important new discoveries connected with the X rays. He has ascertained that all solid bodies can generate them under the influence of cathode rays, the only difference being as regards intensity. The most intense are produced by platina. He further says that the insertion of the Tesla apparatus between the ray-producing apparatus and the Ruhmkorff apparatus is highly advantageous. He has made several experiments which confirm his observation that X rays can discharge electric bodies, and that air illuminated by the rays can do the same. He further declares that electric bodies surrounded not by air but by hydrogen or by highly rarefied air are also discharged by the rays, though much more slowly.

The telephone service between London and Paris has been so successful that the British postal authorities are about to lay a second cable across the English Channel to meet the increasing demands for the use of the wires. The work on the land wires is now being proceeded with on both sides of the channel. The second cable is to be laid from Lydden Spout, about two miles to the west of Dover. The land wires of the present system terminate at St. Margaret's Bay, from which point the cable starts. For the second cable the English land wires will branch off from the old line to the north of Folkestone and be continued across to the cliffs. It is stated that when the second cable is laid Manchester and Liverpool and some other large centers are likely to be directly connected.

Important evidence on the much-mooted question of the influence of telephone wires on lightning has been secured by the German telegraph department. An inquiry was set on foot with a view to ascertaining whether the danger from lightning was increased or diminished by the presence of the miles of overhead wires which make up the network of a telephonic system. The result of the inquiry has been to show that telephone wires sensibly diminished the violence of thunder storms and lessened the risk from lightning. A comparison made between 340 towns having a telephone system and 560 not so provided show that the ratio of the risk of damage from lightning was 1 to 4.6 in favor of the former, while the frequency of flashes during a thunder storm was lowered in the proportion of 3 to 5.

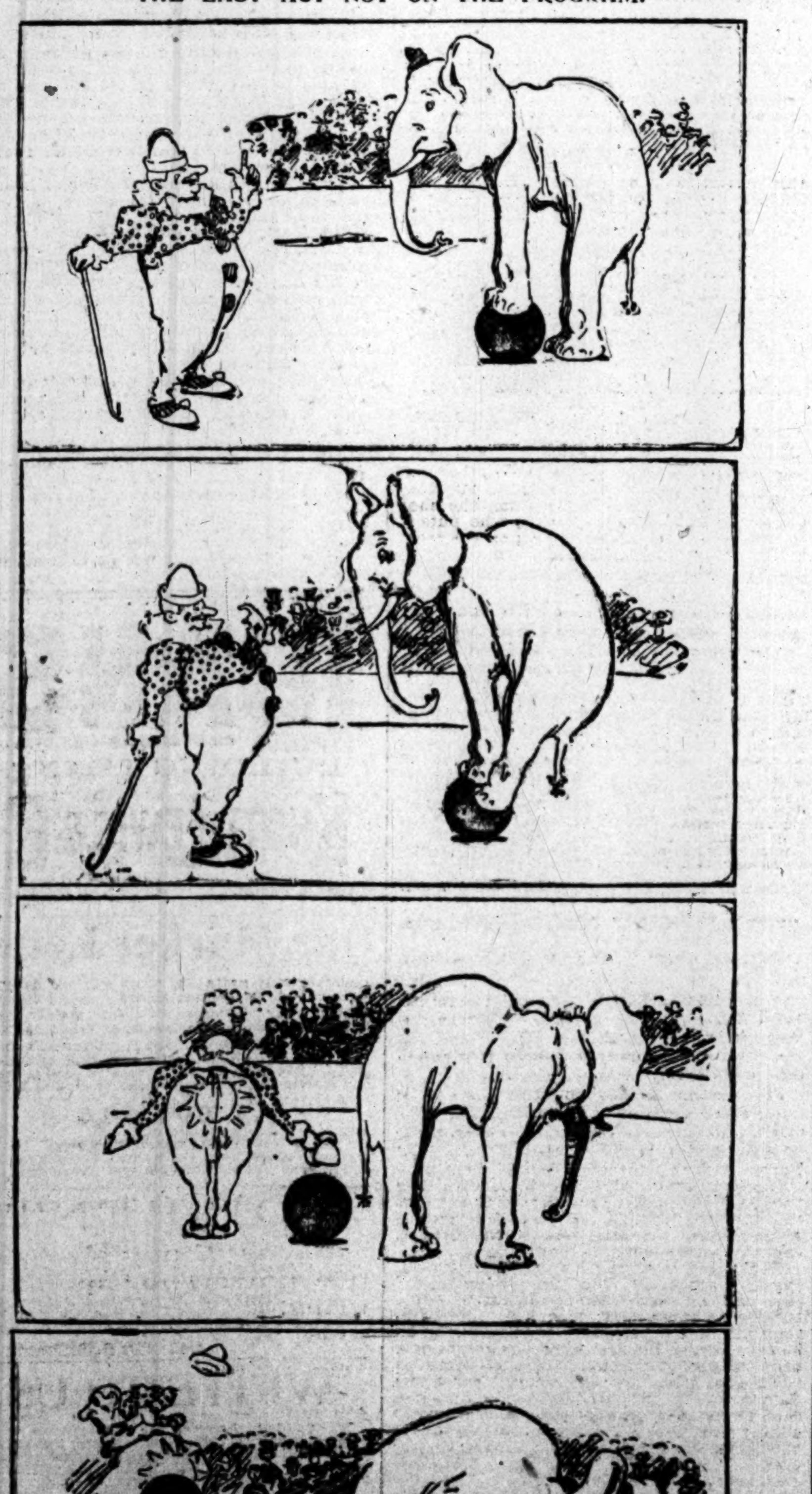
Messrs. Siemens & Halske, the eminent German firm of electrical engineers, have patented in that country a process for producing nitric acid from air. It is found that if air is mixed with ammonium gas and subjected to a "dark discharge," obtained under certain definite conditions from an induction coil, ammonium nitrate is formed in large quantities, from which nitric acid is readily obtained. A mixture which has shown good results contains 100 parts by volume of air with 1 or 2 parts of ammonium gas. An excess of ammonium gas does not interfere with the reaction and can be recovered.

Parisians are showing much more initiative than anybody else in introducing motor cars into their streets. There are a great number of these horseless vehicles in Paris, and it is asserted that they run along at a greater speed than the ordinary carriages. Most of the vehicles are construted after the model of a large bath chair, and seat only two or three people at the outside.

Music from a Typewriter.

One of the English Judges in India is an expert on the typewriter, and it occurred to him to use it for the taking of judicial notes. The machine was conveyed into court, and the Judge kept note of the proceedings. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced, and he promptly appealed on the ground that, instead of listening to the evidence, the Judge had whiled away his time by playing on a musical instrument.

THE LAST ACT NOT ON THE PROGRAM.



DEPEND ON A VACUUM.

INVENTIONS WHICH RELY ON EXHAUSTION OF THE AIR.

History of the Vacuum in the United States Patent Office—Variety of Important Processes Founded on the Principle of Exhaustion—Preservation of Foods, Wood, Leather, Cloth, Liquors, Stone, and Corpses Obtained by the Inventor.

Making money out of nothing! The notion is attractive. Many millions of dollars in this country are invested in patents depending upon a vacuum, which is less than what most people call nothing. These inventions cover a great variety of industries, such as preserving foods, tanning, fermenting, bleaching, hardening stone, and making woods imperishable. Some of them actually relate to the keeping of corpses and the manufacture of mortuary memorials. The history of the vacuum in the United States Patent Office is an interesting one, dating back to 1833, in which year George H. Richards took out exclusive rights in a process for preparing leather in a chamber exhausted from various substances by evaporation from various substances by by evaporation in vacuo at a temperature below 212°, the object being to avoid injuring the product by too great heat. This method is applied in obtaining flavors for sirups dispensed at soda-water fountains. It also serves in making extracts from malt and hops and from coffee. The fact is well known that firms engaged in the business of roasting coffee for market commonly deprive the beans of their volatile flavoring essence and sell the latter separately. An honest coffee-roaster returns this essence to the beans. Much of it passes off during the ordinary cooking process, and thus it happens that at times the streets in the neighborhood of a grocery store are fragrant with the odor of coffee. It is agreeable to the nostrils, but very wasteful. A properly constructed roasting machine saves and condenses the precious vapor.

Dodges of the Bakers.

There was once a firm of bakers in London that hit upon a very novel expedient. The process of breadmaking depends upon a fermentation which develops alcohol. This alcohol passes off in vapor from the ovens under ordinary circumtances. The concern in question devised a method by which it could be saved, the vapor being passed into a condenser. Unfortunately, rival bakers took a notion to advertise as widely as possible that their bread was sold "with all the gin in it." As a result, the enterprising establishment lost its trade and was ruined. To assist the process of fermentation methods have been contrived for partly baking bread in vacuo. Bakers, by the way, use great quantities of egg meats dried in vacuum pans. The eggs are broken into the pans, the whites and yelks being separated. They are then evaporated to absolute dryness, after which they are scraped from the pans and granulated by grinding. The product looks very much like sawdust; it is comparatively cheap and will keep good for many months, taking the place of fresh eggs when the latter are scarce and dear. It is prepared on a considerable scale in St. Louis. A similar process is employed in the manufacture of so-called "egg albumen," which is said to be composed largely of the whites of the eggs of wild fowl. It looks like a fine quality of glue, and costs 55 cents a pound, being utilized by bakers and for glazing prints.

Several processes have been patented for preserving eggs in their shells by means of the vacuum. One method is to place them in a chamber, which is then exhausted of air. The air, containing the germ of decomposition, is thus drawn out of the eggs, and carbolic acid gas is forced into the receiver to take the place of it. The eggs are taken out and covered with a varnish to prevent the air getting into them again. A variation of this idea is to introduce into the receiver melted paraffine, which fills the pores of the shells.

Preserving and Coloring Wood.

By far the most useful application of the vacuum has been for the preservation of wood. Scores of patents in this line have been granted. So far back as the year 1837 August Gotthilff of New York secured exclusive rights in a process for "protecting timber from destruction by worms, dry rot, and other causes of spontaneous decay." His idea was to exhaust the air from the wood, and fill up the pores with coal tar and turpentine. In this direction a great industry has since grown up. At Wilmington, N. C., piles and railway timbers for the entire South are impregnated with preservative substances. Railway ties are commonly treated in this manner, while metallic solutions are employed to defend bridges against the depredations of the devouring shipworm or teredo.

Wood is artificially colored by using the vacuum to withdraw its fluid juices, the place of which is filled with solutions containing pigments. In this manner ordinary pine may be beautifully stained and made to serve as a substitute for rare and costly wood. Lumber is seasoned offhand by exhausting the air from it, and then forcing dry air through the pores to carry off the moisture. Wood is hardened for all sorts of purposes, from bridge-making to wagon-making, by a process called "vulcanizing." Rubber, of course, is vulcanized by treating it with sulphur, being thus transformed from a substance soft and flexible to one that is hard and brittle. This idea was long ago applied to wood by saturating the latter with a solution of rubber, and then applying the sulphur. Nowadays the rubber is not used, the wood being subjected to the action of hot air under pressure in a closed chamber. The pressure prevents the escape of the sap and gums, while the heat has a hardening effect. This is what is now termed vulcanizing.

Preservation of Corpses.

The records in the Patent Office would seem to show that people in these days are almost as much interested in preserving corpses as were the ancient Egyptians. Inventions in this line are multitudinous. One of them describes a coffin of glass, which is to be exhausted of air, a gas that is destructive of all animal life being substituted. For this purpose sulphur dioxide or carbonic acid gas will serve. A method of embalming consists in withdrawing the fluid contents of the body by means of an air pump, as a preliminary to forcing antiseptics into the arteries and cavities. An ingenious Yankee has devised a scheme that is calculated to be a consolation to surviving relatives. The ashes of the cremated defunct are to be reverently collected and compressed into a suitable memorial likeness, bust, or statuette, at once ornamental and sacred. The patentee suggests an air pump shall be employed to facilitate the drying of the ashes.

There are numerous patents for preserving foods with the aid of the vacuum. One idea is to extract the air contained in the meat, fish, and fruit, which are to be impregnated thereupon with a solution of gelatine. This being accomplished, the meat or what not is to be taken out and dipped into a solution of gelatine, sugar, and gum, so as to give it a coating on the outside. Thus it will keep for an indefinite period. A young woman of Philadelphia, Isabel M. Mitchell, proposes that food of all sorts shall be kept good by means of ozone gas. Her machine manufactures the ozone, which is permitted to fill the exhaust chamber after the air has been withdrawn. She says that articles thus treated may be subsequently exposed to the atmosphere without risk of decay.

Vacuum processes are today largely and successfully employed in the salting and pickling of meats and vegetables. They are shut up in chambers from which the air is withdrawn, and brine then forced in under pressure. The meat is sometimes stuck full of tubular perforated skewers, to permit the gases to escape and to admit the brine to all parts of the substance treated. Another method adopted is to withdraw the brine with the air pump and force smoke into the meat, which is thus smoked as well as salted. On this idea there is an improvement, which consists in utilizing a smoked brine. This is prepared by withdrawing the air from a tank containing the brine and forcing the smoke into it under pressure. Then the smoked brine is applied to the meat.

Substitution of Gases.

Methods are used on a considerable commercial scale for preserving meats and vegetables by withdrawing the air from them and substituting various gases, such as oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbonic acid gas, and even illuminating gas. Argon has not been suggested for the purpose as yet, but before long it will be, doubtless. In 1853 Henry Hunt took out the first patent for employing the vacuum in canning food products, such as would suffer injury from heating. His idea was to exhaust the air from the cans in order that no germs of putrefaction might remain. A singular adaptation of the same notion is credited to Nat Raymer of New Sterling, N. C., who has invented a fruit jar stopper with a short metal tube attached to it. The housewife, when she has closed a filled jar of fruit with such a stopper, has only to suck the tube and pinch it with pliers, fusing the end with a red-hot iron, to make it airtight.

Eggs are canned by the vacuum process, being heated somewhat to preserve them, but the temperature to which they are raised cannot be high, for the white hardens at 140°. Oysters are put in cans with salt and carbonic acid gas, the air being withdrawn by a pump. Milk is condensed by a vacuum process, because it would be spoiled by raising it to 212°. The same idea applies to sugar, which is refined in vacuum pans. Thus the molasses is evaporated to crystallization much below 212°. Boiling would invert it, as the chemists say, making it like glucose. Glucose, by the way, is distinguished as the non-crystallizable sugar, but recently a process has been found by which it is crystallized, resembling brown sugar. Butchers and meat packers still adhere to the old-time methods of slaughtering cattle, though John Gamgee has patented a much better plan. He proposes that the animals shall be caused to inhale carbonic acid gas, after which they may be bled and dressed in the usual way. The flesh of beasts thus treated, it is alleged, retains its fresh appearance longer than meat that is killed in the ordinary way. Another inventor has a process for hardening artificial stone by exhausting the material of the latter of air before impregnating the sand and silicate of soda with a solution of lime. Yet another genius has originated a plan for preventing barrels from leaking. He exhausts the air from the staves and fills the pores with melted paraffine, thus making the wood impervious to fluids. The variety of purpose to which the vacuum is applied is well-nigh endless. It is used to make candied lemon peel, to disinfect baled rags, in the preparation of dried potatoes, in making pickles, for bottling beer, for cleansing fabrics, and for rendering explosives safe against spontaneous combustion.—Globe-Democrat.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10.—Shipments for the week were: Coal, 65,560 tons; cement, 9,920 barrels; salt, 29,156 barrels; sugar, 28,992 barrels.

Movements of Vessels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Helena.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—Grand Traverse. Cleared—Russia.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Smith No. 1 and consort, coal, Milwaukee. Down—Superior.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Howard, Vermont, Hackley, Martin, Richmond, Naghtin.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Kaliyuga, Fontana, Charles Foster, Manchester. Cleared—Grecian, Gould.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Italia, Buttironi, Niko. Cleared—Farwell, Reynolds, Samuel Mitchell, Lake Erie ports.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—George Gould, Lookout, Porter, Lora. Cleared—Libbie Nau, Chicago; Dyer, Buffalo.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Nicholas, Japan. Cleared—Colgate, Duluth; Hebard, Peterson, Wilson, Susquehanna, Egan, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Choctaw, Lyon, Keystone, Continental, Specular, Masten, Magnetic. Cleared—Castalia, Two Harbors, light.

SOUTH CHICAGO — Arrived — Tice, Mariska, Malta, Merida, Brazil, Merrimac. Departed—Minnesota, Escanaba; Maruba, Manda, Two Harbors.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—The week's shipments were: Ore, 9,000 tons; flour, 38,000 barrels; grain, 190,000 bushels; lumber, 400,000 feet; cedar, 45,000 pieces.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Wolf, Cumberland, Gilchrist, Grover, Robert Mills, Kearsarge, Portage, Marion, London, Iroquois, Harlem, Canisteo, Stewart. Cleared—Coal—Canisteo, Stewart, Duluth; Little Wissahickon, Saginaw; Marion, Milwaukee. Light—Morley, Grover, Elfin-Mere, Gilchrist, Duluth; Rhodes, Fort William; Neff, Detour.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Gratwick (steel), America, Rees, Harper, Nyanza, Holland and consorts, Bielman, Neshoto, Tom Adams, Vanderbilt, Norwalk, Venice. Departed—Forbes, McLachlan, Vail, Baltic, Nirvana, Nicol, North Star, Buffalo, grain; Buttironi, Ashland, light; Board of Trade, Cleveland, lumber; Aztec and consort, Panther and consort, Sitka and consort, Waverly, Pillsbury whaleback, Washburn whaleback, Lake Erie, ore; Farwell, Buffalo, flour.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Prentice and consorts, 12:20 a. m.; Outhwaite, Barr, 1:40; Pasadena, Cobb, Rochester, 2; Commodore, 5:30; Manchester, 7; Roumania and consort, Sachem and consort, 7:30; Wilbur, Hudson, 6; J. B. Wilbor, 12:30 p. m.; Coralia, 2; Hurlbut, Clint, 2:40; Hecla, 3:40; Conemaugh, Quito, Tokio, 4; McWilliams, Cuba, 4:30; Maytham, 5:30. Down—Juniata, 9:30 last night; Pahlow and consort, 2:30 a. m.; Clyde, 4:20; Buell and consorts, 7:30; Maryland, 11; Prince, 11:40; Orr, Saxon, 11:50; Cambria, noon; Dyer, 1:10 p. m.; Skater, 1:40; Johnson, 3:30; Strohn, 4; Shores and consort, 5:10; St. Paul, 5:30; Denver, 6:30.

Up—Sunrise, 7:30; Fitzgerald, 8. Down—Harvey Brown, 9:30 a. m.; Canton, Favorite, 8 p. m. Calm, foggy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Glidden, Aberdeen, 11 last night; Algonquin, Cadillac, 4:30 a. m.; Mills, City Straits, Hattie, 6:40; Spokane, Glasgow, 8; Roman, Alaska, Alberta, Masaba, Bothnia, 1 p. m.; Genoa, Georger, Bacon, 2:20; Norseman, Keith, Flint, 4:30; Selwyn Eddy, McGregor, 5:20; Brown, 6:30. Down—Zenith City, 10:30 last night; Hoyt, whaleback, midnight; Gilbert, 1 a. m.; City Cleveland, Martin, 2; Iosco, 3; Oscoda, Corning, King, 4; Bulgaria, Hackett, Brown, 5:30; McWilliams, Wright, 6:20; Paris, Schuylkill, 7:30; Roby, Becker, 8; Uganda, 8:40; Wilson, whalebacks, Colorado, 10; Stevens, Pioneer, 11; Whitaker, Watson, 12:20 p. m.; Langell, Ryan, Arenac, 1:30; Havana, Anderson, Vega, 3:40; Cranage, 5; Tempest, Whitney, Richards, Ralston, 5; V. H. Ketchum, Wadena, 7. Arrived—Stimson and tow.

Up—Victoria, Amaranth, 8; Frontenac, Badger State, Moran, 9:30; Marina, 10:30. Down—Alcona, Alta, Wawatam, 7:20; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 8:30; Linden, 10.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Owego, noon; Fisk, 12:15 p. m.; Ira Owen, 12:30; Monteagle, 1:15; Joliet, 1:30; Fedora, 2; Gogebic and consort, 3; Rube Richards and consorts, 4; Veronica and consort, 5; Craig, Cascade, 5; Iron King and consort, Caledonia, 5:20; Green and consorts, 6:30; Nebraska, 7:30. Up—Fitzgerald, 9:40 last night; Arnold and consort, 10:30 p. m.; Marina, Charles Eddy and consort, 11; ormorant, 1 a. m.; Oades and consort, 1:10; Mercur, 7; Australasia, 7:30; Republic, 9; Naples, 11; Folsom and consorts, noon; Frost, Majestic, 12:30 p. m.; Pratt, Ash, 1:40; Corsica, 3:30; Progress, 4; Corona, 4:10; W. P. Ketcham and consort, 4:20; Doty and consort, 5:10; Bannockburn and consorts, Thomson and consorts, 6; Briton, 6:40; John Eddy, 7; Matoa and consorts, 7:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Matoa and consorts, 12:10 a. m.; Briton, 1; Egan, 2; Conestoga, 2:40; New York, 3; Shores, Middlesex, 3:10; Mather and consorts, Bartlett and consorts, 3:40; Alva, 4:40; Katahdin, 5:30. Down—Arabia, 9:10 last night; Swallow and barges, 10:20; Tower, Iron Duke and consort, 10:40; Specular, Magnetic, 11:30; Lumbermen and barges, 11:40; Manola, Martha, China, midnight; Iron Chief and consort, 4 a. m.; Fayette Brown and consort, 4:30; John Duncan, Mohawk, 5:40; Northwind, 7:30; Kirby, Hartnell, 8; Pope, Pueblo, 9; Griffin, 9:20; Egyptian, Porter, Flower, 10; Wade, 11; William Chisholm, Oceanica, 11:20; La Salle, 1 p. m.; Coffinberry, Camden, 1:10; Tioga, 1:40; Yakima, 2; Owen, Michigan, 3:10; Presley, Redington, 3:40; Siberia, Owego, Mecosta, Ashland, Parks Foster, 4; Sawyer and consorts, 5; Ira Owen, 5:20.

Up—Fay, Ely, 6:20; Desmond and barges, 6:30; Plankinton, 8. Down—Fisk, 6; Joliet, 6:20; Monteagle, 6:30; Fedora, 6:40; Huron City and barges, 8:40; Hopkins, Kelly, 8:50; Pentland, 9:15.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Coal—H. W. Sibley, Buffalo. Merchandise—Saranac, Buffalo; Wissahickon, Buffalo; Gov. Smith, Ogdensburg. Salt—M. Marshall, S. O. Neff, Manistee. Lumber—H. Rand, R. C. Wente, C. Reitz, George C. Markham, Manistee; Arcadia, Arcadia; Alice, Pine Lake; George Sturges, Cheboygan; Oak Leaf, Alpena; Pewaukee, L. B. Shepard, Soper, Menominee; George Dunbar, Empire; M. F. Butters, Ludington; S. J. Luff, St. Ignace; Richard Mott, Stratton's Bay; I. M. Forrest, Thayerport; Lake Forest, Cockburn Island; M. Slauson, Sturgeon River.

Cleared—Grain—H. J. Jewett, Buffalo. Light—M. Marshall, Manistee; I. J. Boyce, Menominee; Alice, William B. Ogden, Traverse Bay; H. Rand, Manistee; L. B. Shepard, Cheboygan.

ARTHUR YOUNG'S HOUSE FOR SALE.

Last of His Race Dead, the Home Goes to Strangers.

London News: The last of Arthur Young's race and name, Mr. Arthur Young of Bradfield Hall, Suffolk, having recently died, this historic property is for sale. The original manor house, in which the great farmer received some of the most distinguished men and women of his time, was replaced many years ago by a Gothic mansion, but the surroundings are little changed since Fanny Burney, the Duke de Liancourt, and many more historic personages visited it in the last century.

Bradfield is a sweet, rustic spot, unspoiled by the speculative builder. Close to the park gates of Bradfield Hall is the old London road, followed by Arthur Young when setting forth for his survey of France on the eve of the Revolution. And just opposite those gates is the churchyard, a handsome sarcophagus there thus recalling his memory:

> Let every real patriot shed a tear,
> For genius, talent, worth, lie buried here.

Arthur Young became blind in his old age, and exchanged speculative agriculture for preaching. When enjoying the hospitality of Bradfield Hall in 1889, I learned that a nonagenarian living at Bury St. Edmunds still remembered "the blind squire" and his Sunday services. Strange to say, till the popular issue of the "Travels in France," a few years back, the name of this "wise and honest traveler" was much better known among French people than among ourselves.

English Judges Who May Retire.

Eight Judges on the English bench are entitled to retire, having served fifteen years. They are Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, who was born in 1815; Lord Justice Lindley, born in 1828; Lord Justice Lopes, born in 1828; Lord Justice Key, born in 1822; Baron Pollock, born in 1823; Mr. Justice Hawkins, born in 1817; Mr. Justice Mathew, born in 1830; and Mr. Justice Cave, born in 1832.

English Railway Returns.

The traffic returns of the four chief English railways show satisfactory increases in the traffic receipts for the half-year so far. The Northeastern increase is £214,957.

The Story of a Piano.

THERE used to be peace in the Brinksfield Buildings until the Hutches got a piano.

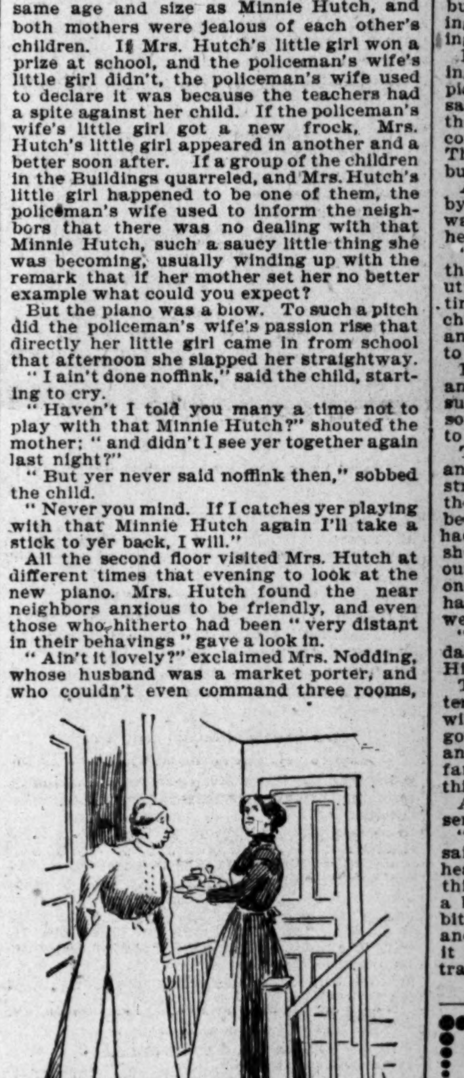
It created jealousy by its very manner of entering. Instead of coming in the evening, when it might have been admitted under cover of darkness, it must needs turn up in a cart, in company with three men wearing white aprons, at the idling hour of 3 in the afternoon, when everybody had cleared the dinner things away, cleaned up the kitchen, and was ready for an hour's gossip on the balconies before preparing tea against the children's leaving school.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Hutch had fixed the time herself. If the truth must be told, she had paid something extra to have the piano delivered punctually at the particular hour she knew her neighbors would witness its arrival.

The look on her face, as she directed operations from the second balcony, to which the piano had to be raised from the courtyard below, was one of triumphant victory.

All the first floor was out directly the cart arrived. Had the piano been expected, less surprise might have been shown; but it came without warning. Nobody had thought of giving heed to what little Minnie Hutch had been saying, that her ma was going to buy a piano; for all the mothers in Brinksfield Buildings were in the habit of pacifying their little girls by promising a piano if they were good.

It was a great day for Mrs. Hutch when the instrument arrived. Her face beamed with conscious virtue. She saw Mrs. Mar-



"YER WON'T LEARN, WON'T YER?"

ton, the policeman's wife, watching the proceedings from the balcony below, and finally fly into her own house and bang the door, unable to stand the sight longer.

The policeman's wife had a little girl the same age and size as Minnie Hutch, and both mothers were jealous of each other's children. If Mrs. Hutch's little girl won a prize at school, and the policeman's wife's little girl didn't, the policeman's wife used to declare it was because the teachers had a spite against her child. If the policeman's wife's little girl got a new frock, Mrs. Hutch's little girl appeared in another and a better soon after. If a group of the children in the Buildings quarreled, and Mrs. Hutch's little girl happened to be one of them, the policeman's wife used to inform the neighbors that there was no dealing with that Minnie Hutch, such a saucy little thing she was becoming, usually winding up with the remark that if her mother set her no better example what could you expect?

But the piano was a blow. To such a pitch did the policeman's wife's passion rise that directly her little girl came in from school that afternoon she slapped her straightway.

"I ain't done noffink," said the child, starting to cry.

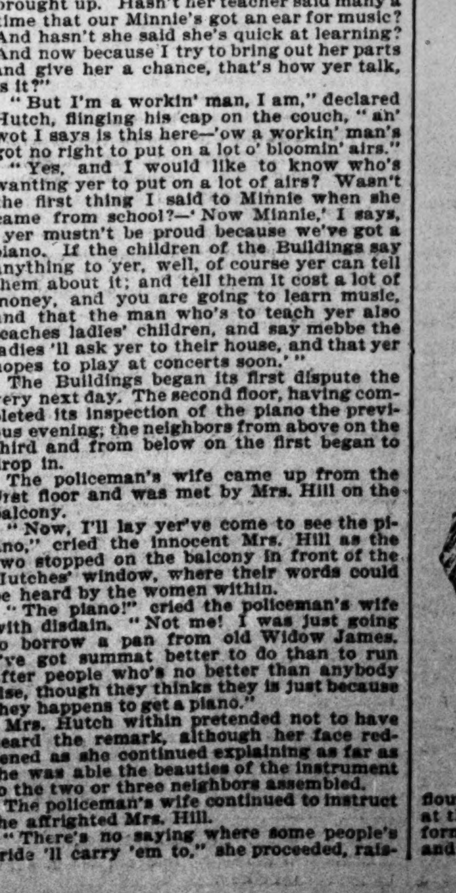
"Haven't I told you many a time not to play with that Minnie Hutch?" shouted the mother; "and didn't I see yer together again last night?"

"But yer never said noffink then," sobbed the child.

"Never you mind. If I catches yer playing with that Minnie Hutch again I'll take a stick to yer back, I will."

All the second floor visited Mrs. Hutch at different times that evening to look at the new piano. Mrs. Hutch found the near neighbors anxious to be friendly, and even those who hitherto had been "very distant in their behavings" gave a look in.

"Ain't it lovely?" exclaimed Mrs. Nodding, whose husband was a market porter, and who couldn't even command three rooms,



"HERE, TAKE THEM UP A BIT O' DINNER."

let alone a piano. "I suppose they costs summat?" she ventured to observe, by way of getting at the price.

"Lay yer life on it, they do," responded Mrs. Hutch mysteriously. "Pianos isn't things to be picked up in the street, remember!"

When Hutch came in from work the women had gone, and Mrs. Hutch, using one finger only, was trying the keys with much delicacy and feeling.

"Well, yer've got yer bloomin' piano at last," he said, "an' now p'raps yer'll be satisfied an' stop worryin' a man's life out."

"Hutch!" cried his wife indignantly, "is that all yer've got to say? My piano, indeed! And this is all the thanks I get for trying to bring up yer eldest child as she ought to be brought up. Hasn't her teacher said many a time that our Minnie's got an ear for music? And hasn't she said she's quick at learning? And now because I try to bring out her parts and give her a chance, that's how yer talk, is it?"

"But I'm a workin' man, I am," declared Hutch, flinging his cap on the couch, "an' wot I says is this here—'ow a workin' man's got no right to put on a lot o' bloomin' airs."

"Yes, and I would like to know who's wanting yer to put on a lot of airs? Wasn't the first thing I said to Minnie when she came from school?—'Now Minnie,' I says, 'yer mustn't be proud because we've got a piano. If the children of the Buildings say anything to yer, well, of course yer can tell them about it; and tell them it cost a lot of money, and you are going to learn music, and that the man who's to teach yer also teaches ladies' children, and say mebbe the ladies 'll ask yer to their house, and that yer hopes to play at concerts soon.'"

The Buildings began its first dispute the very next day. The second floor, having completed its inspection of the piano the previous evening, the neighbors from above on the third and from below on the first began to drop in.

The policeman's wife came up from the first floor and was met by Mrs. Hill on the balcony.

"Now, I'll lay yer've come to see the piano," cried the innocent Mrs. Hill as the two stopped on the balcony in front of the Hutches' window, where their words could be heard by the women within.

"The piano!" cried the policeman's wife with disdain. "Not me! I was just going to borrow a pan from old Widow James. I've got summat better to do than to run after people who's no better than anybody else, though they thinks they is just because they happens to get a piano."

Mrs. Hutch within pretended not to have heard the remark, although her face reddened as she continued explaining as far as she was able the beauties of the instrument to the two or three neighbors assembled.

The policeman's wife continued to instruct the affrighted Mrs. Hill.

"There's no saying where some people's pride 'll carry 'em to," she proceeded, raising her voice so that there should be no doubt as to its reaching the ears of those within. "I suppose the Buildings won't be good enough for 'em soon, an' they'll be takking a whole house somewhere, an' we'll be looked upon as dirt."

That settled it. Mrs. Hutch forsook her piano and flew to the door, the color deepening in her face.

"You mind your own business," she shouted violently from the doorway.

"Who was talking to you, I'd like to know?" retorted the policeman's wife.

"A nice thing you are, aren't you?" cried Mrs. Hutch, indignantly; "coming before me own winder to show yer spite! Get out with yer!"

"You go an' play yer piano!" shouted the other, turning away.

"Some people would be glad if they could on'y get one to play on," shouted Mrs. Hutch loudly after the retreating figure.

"Would they?" cried the policeman's wife, turning round on the balcony, where by this time the loud voices had brought other women. "We gets pianos when we can pay for 'em, an' doesn't take 'em out on 't tick."

This added fuel to the fire of Mrs. Hutch's wrath. Words grew louder and stronger, and the Superintendent, in his house on the ground floor, hearing the noise, had to step up-stairs to interpose.

But Mrs. Hutch scored a great victory on the following day. She was sending Minnie for her first music lesson, dressed in her best, her hair just removed from curl papers, and a ponderous music folio under her arm; and as the child passed across the courtyard Mrs. Hutch, watching her from the second balcony, saw the policeman's wife below following her with keen and jealous interest.

After this the feud deepened. All the first floor, naturally enough, sided with their own champion; the second floor felt bound to remain faithful to Mrs. Hutch, inasmuch as the piano gave a tone to the whole floor; but the third floor, almost to a woman, took sides with the policeman's wife.

Mrs. Hutch's little girl's talent was a long time in asserting itself. Regularly twice a week Minnie carried the big music book to her tutor, but the only satisfaction Mrs. Hutch derived from these visits was the knowledge of the envy her little girl's coming and going caused on the second floor. The piano as yet had given forth nothing but desultory notes with painful pauses between.

"What's the use of having a piano," the policeman's wife took to proclaiming, "if nobody can be made to play it? This comes of filling children's heads with stuff as they can't contain. Perhaps she'll know now that her child's no better than other people's."

When Mrs. Hutch learnt how this latest piece of sarcasm was being used against her she spent much of her anger on Minnie.

"And so, after all that me and yer father's done for yer, yer won't learn, won't yer?" she said. "Why, there's other girls in the Buildings who would have learnt in half the time, and been glad of it, too."

The novelty had long since disappeared for little Minnie; the practices had become burdensome, and she cried to her mother that she couldn't help it.

"Can't help it!" retorted the humilated mother. "I tell yer straight, if yer aren't able to play in another week I'll send the piano back again."

Minnie would have welcomed the relief, but Mrs. Hutch had no more idea of carrying out her threat than she had of presenting the instrument to the policeman's wife.

But, alas! three months later—Hutch having lost his work, and the payments to the piano agents having fallen in arrears—the same identical horse and cart, with the same three men in white aprons, appeared in the court-yard of the Buildings once again. They came this time, not to bring a piano, but to take one away.

Again all the first floor turned out, followed by the second and the third, and the laughter was loud and long. The policeman's wife held forth triumphantly.

"Perhaps people now would learn to keep their proper places," was the point of her utterances. And, what was more, she continued, it would teach them as 'ow their children was no better than anybody else's; and she knowed some people as wanted to be taught that.

Even Mrs. Hutch's own floor fell away and joined the camp of the enemy. The subject was the gossip of the Buildings for some days. But soon a graver tone began to mark their utterances about Mrs. Hutch.

They knew Hutch was still out of work, and it was rumored the family were in sore straits. Mrs. Hutch had been very quiet, the neighbors said, and the children had been kept within doors. The woman who had rooms in the same passage declared she knew, as a fact, they had sat alone without a fire all that week. Another said that one of the children had told one of hers they had had nothing but tea and bread for three weeks.

"Yes; and they've only had that once a day this week, I know," remarked Mrs. Hill.

The group of women, discussing the matter, were on the first floor, the policeman's wife among them, and the piano was forgotten in general expressions of sympathy, and all agreed it was a bad lookout for the family, and hoped Hutch would get something to do before long.

At noon the next day the policeman's wife sent her little girl for Mrs. Hill.

"Here, take them up a bit o' dinner," she said, when Mrs. Hill appeared. "There's heaps more'n we'll want today. I can't think what I've been about to make such a big dinner for ourselves. Take them up a bit. She'll not mind it coming from you, and she needn't know who's sent it. Take it up," she added, handing Mrs. Hill the tray; "the children need it!"

GEORGE HAW.

SHORT STORIES
By Popular Authors,
COMPLETE . . .
IN ONE INSTALLMENT,
WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THIS WEEK.

Listen to the prudent advice which urges you to the immediate treatment of that rasping cough by the use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the best of medicines for coughs and colds, and an approved stand-by for all pulmonary troubles and throat ails.

Daily Hint from Paris.

Dress of China foulard. The skirt is plain and gathered at the hips. There is a small



DRESS BY DOUCET.

flounce, surmounted by a band of black satin at the bottom of the skirt. The bodice, which forms a blouse, is trimmed with black satin and guipure.—New York Herald.

WHAT SOME OF THE CHICAGO PREACHERS SAID

THE Rev. Miss Caroline E. Bartlett of the People's Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., exchanged pulpits with Dr. Hirsch of Sinai Temple yesterday morning, preaching on "The Ultimate Reason for the Hope That Is in Us." In discussing the subject she said:

"Concerning our hopes—those divine things we live by—we all of us know we are capable of hoping straight against all experience and all rational calculation."

Then, as an illustration, she told the story of the Southern negro who goes to the post-office day after day, year in and year out, looking for the arrival of a personal letter, and yet that negro knew of nobody to write to him, and had never, perhaps, received a letter in his life. Continuing, she said:

"Perhaps we know too much about ourselves to sneer at those poor black men and women, and perhaps the wisest men and women cannot sneer at many of those human departures from what the philosopher is pleased to call rationality in opinion, conduct, sentiment, and hope, and would cheer us as we make shamefaced excuse, by observing that man is, in truth, a rational being, but that he is somewhat else and more.

"The laws of thought are probably everywhere the same. Given correct major and minor premises, and the most erratic intellect could scarcely fail to draw the correct conclusion, in Chicago, or Kalamazoo, or Mars. And there are many things, too, concerning which it is hardly possible for people to make diverse premises. But there are things demonstrable, like mathematical or chemical facts; or else they are matters of universal consciousness, like the consciousness of one's existence. But for each of us, beyond demonstration, and outside the sphere of consciousness, is a great area occupied by opinion, principle, predilections, hopes—which are more intimately ours because they do not belong to the great world of men and women. They are ours by a process of living. Just as bread and meat, eaten, are made over into bone and blood, so the raw materials of thought and feeling are made over in us by our vital processes into convictions, principles, affections, yearnings, that are the life of our life.

"This is what makes human individuality, and saves man from becoming a mere ratiocinating machine, with every thought and action predicable, and makes him perpetually interesting and surprising to himself and his fellow-man.

"Whenever we observe human conduct we must conclude that however much men differ in their thoughts of what is good, yet they all alike follow after a fancied good. Men love what is to them lovable, even when that does not lead them beyond self love—and all men hope, and live by hope, however groundless and fantastic the hope may be. The man utterly bankrupt in hope is an alien in the world, and hastens out of it.

"'One likes a beyond everywhere,' says George Eliot. One simply must have a beyond. No present is good enough or big enough. The question arises, 'What is beyond?' When we ask of men and women their reasons for this hope we have a strange array. The orthodox Christian bases his hope of immortality upon the doctrine of the risen Jesus. Thus, with a large body of men and women faith in their own immortality has, primarily, nothing to do with their own natures, and their place in the universe is made to depend upon an alleged miracle of the long ago, offered to the world with no adequate proof, and being, in fact, in the nature of a miracle incapable of adequate proof. Moreover, man's spiritual immortality is made to depend upon a physical resurrection, wherein the law of continuity is broken, unless the resurrection of the body is still a real part of the faith, which can scarcely be believed.

"The orthodox Jew, on the other hand, bases his hope of immortality upon the passages in the scriptures which the Christian takes into little account. The liberal Christian—and it is also true of the liberal Jew—holds, consciously or unconsciously, more or less, to the hope on the traditional grounds, which, though rejected by his own reason, still exert their influence. We cannot at once divest ourselves of the impressions made upon us in our personal or ancestral past.

"This should teach us to take care how we treat with disrespect faiths that we fancy we have outgrown, but which may still, unconsciously to ourselves, be a part of that which makes for peace, and order, and hope in our own lives.

"But what of the reasons? The Jew will confute the Christian and the Christian the Jew, and all will confute each other. And in the end, what is left of common ground for the hopers? The hope is left, and would create new reasons for itself, were all of these destroyed. The hope is the vital thing. It is that which is in us—the reasons are outside garments which the hope made for itself."

Story of Balaam and the Ass.

The Rev. P. S. Henson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, preached last night another of his "Stumbling Blocks" sermons, taking for his theme "The Story of Balaam and the Ass." He said:

"Balaam and his ass have been the laughing stock of the ages, and yet he is very seriously dealt with in the scriptures. Leaving for the present the ass out of the account, the mad prophet himself is one of the profoundest enigmas in the Bible. He is styled a prophet, and yet plays the fool. He utters the loftiest sentiments, and yet performs the basest actions. He speaks like an inspired of God, and yet behaves like one possessed of the devil.

"So conscientious was he that he would not utter a word against Israel though Balak should give him a whole houseful of silver and gold. And yet a little later he suggested to Balak the infernal device of turning loose a lot of lewd women among the Israelites and thus accomplishing by indirection what he was either too conscientious or too cowardly directly to do.

"And this same incongruous and contradictory prophet died at last like a dog—fighting against the people he had so lauded in his prophecies. Strange medley, this, of prophecy and profanity, of saintly sentiment and satanic scheming.

"The Lord can use any man, and can speak through sinful human lips or through the innocent mouth of an ass if he pleases, as he is said to have done in rebuking the madness of this ancient prophet.

"'But,' says some smattering little philosopher, 'do you really think it credible that an ass ever talked like a man?' We are tempted to answer that question as an old woman once did who said: 'It is no more remarkable that an ass should talk like a man than that a man should talk like an ass.'

"Why could not the Lord speak to Balaam as well through the mouth of an ass as to Moses out of the midst of a burning bush? God can speak to man through any kind of mouth or without any kind of mouth, and the real difficulty in the way of the acceptance of this or any other of the marvels recorded in the Bible is the fact that men have not got into their heads the conception of a God Almighty.

"We might ask the evolutionist why monkeys are no more turning into men, though, unfortunately, of the converse we have instances in plenty. Philosophers and theologians are alike obliged to believe that some things were done long ago that are not being repeated now.

"God is the same yesterday, today, and forever, but his methods vary, and it need not surprise us if in the infancy of the race he used kindergarten methods which in a later period of development would have been incongruous and out of character."

Deliver Us from the New Girl.

"The New Girl" was the topic of the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry's sermon at the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church last evening. It was the fifth in a series of sermons on "The Marriage Tie." He chose for his text these words: "Your daughter shall be as a cornerstone, polished after the similitude of a palace." He said:

"Victor Hugo said: 'Man is the problem of the eighteenth century and woman of the nineteenth.' As the century draws to a close it becomes more apparent that the latter problem is not yet solved. The new woman, who is so much in evidence, is the mother of the new girl. It is exceedingly difficult to classify either one of them.

"Many women have grown impatient with the old limitations put upon them. The extreme assumptions of the new woman are discouraging to independent girls who are striving to do for themselves and yet be gentlewomen. It is as difficult to classify the new girl as the new woman. The extremists have brought contempt upon all who are seeking larger emancipation.

"If by the new girl is meant a type of young womanhood seeking to bring out in beautiful relief the old-fashioned girl, with all her sweetness and gentleness in the home, and at the same time enlarging her opportunities for self-support and social influence, then her coming is to be hailed with joy.

"But if the new girl is to talk slang, smoke tobacco, drink nips, to shoot, bet, and call her male acquaintances Tom and Dick, her advent is to be deprecated. If it means that she is to paint her face, dye her hair, bare her neck and arms outrageously, ornament her empty head with murdered birds, and make it her ambition in life to see her toilet described in the daily press, then the Lord deliver us from the new girl."

Province of the New Woman.

The Rev. R. A. White, pastor of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church, preached yesterday morning on "The New Woman." He said:

"At the Cleveland convention some witty divine, commenting on the woman question in the Methodist Church, remarked that 'in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth and then he rested. He then created man and again he rested. Then he created woman, and since that time neither man nor God has rested.' Whatever the animus of the speaker, he concealed in his wit a pertinent fact of history—women have contributed to the world's unrest and hence to its progress. It was a Theresa who reformed the Carmelite order of the middle ages, it was a Florence Nightingale who instituted a new order of hospital nursing, it was an Elizabeth Fry who turned the old order of prison discipline upside down and laid the foundation of the new; it was a woman who disturbed the traditional treatment of the insane in this country and forced the beginning of better things, it is woman who is now making the life of the traditional Methodist brother extremely disagreeable, and it is woman who is turning the social, industrial, and educational world upside down, and even shaking the doors of the political temples, heretofore dedicated solely to the holy men, nearly off their hinges.

"The real issue of the woman's movement is popularly tangled up with woman suffrage, equal rights, and bloomers. The permanent and real thing in the woman movement is the attempt of woman to express her whole nature. It means the cutting of the leashes of traditionalism and custom, and the setting free of woman to become and do all that her nature will allow her to do and become. This is the heart of the matter.

"The new woman is simply a free woman. Some will use this freedom one way, some another. Some will want to vote, and some will not. Some will want to study for professions, some will enter industrial pursuits, the great body of women will still continue wives, mothers, home-makers.

"The new woman means the introduction of a new aggressive moral force into the world's affairs. The great moral forces of womanhood have been inoperative because scattered and undirected. The moral force of the new woman is both aggressive and organized. In temperance, in education, in charity, in child culture woman has become the aggressive and organized factor—nay, prophecy—of better things.

"The new woman means the introduction into the world of an educated home-maker. In the main woman will remain the home-maker and man will remain the bread earner. The educated and generously cultured woman will impress herself upon all the home life, its adornments, its order, its tastes, as the uneducated traditionally bound woman cannot do. Man cannot alone make a home.

"The woman problem is still confused and chaotic. Woman herself is not wholly clear of vision as to the future. Like all great revolutions the future is obscured. But there are no accidents in the universe. The present uprising of women, their demand for freedom and independence, their desire to live their life freely and fully, is no superficial event in our nineteenth century life. It is one of the world's forces for good."

Radicalism and Conservatism.

The Rev. B. R. Bulkeley of Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, preached on "Radicalism and Conservatism" yesterday morning, his text being, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." He said:

"There are two tendencies in thought—the radical and the conservative. These may be found in all ages, and exist in society, art, and religion. The part of wisdom is to see their mutually helpful character. Jesus was a radical reformer, and yet he came not to destroy but to fulfill.

"The radical tendency goes to the root of things. It brings thought before the bar of reason and judges the conclusions of men apart from tradition or the opinion of the majority. Its motto is: 'Prove all things.' It is a true attitude of the mind in being open to reason and fearless as to its conclusions. But it is liable to exaggeration when it forgets the limitations of reason. Reason may find itself helpless in explaining the fundamental nature of matter, the soul, or in establishing freedom for the mind that doubts. Hence it would be foolish to say we would believe in nothing which the reason would not explain or comprehend. The tendency to 'prove all things' must be preserved from excess by keeping in mind that it is engaged in a search for the good, to which it must hold fast even when it cannot be understood. Thus, we hold fast to conscience when we may not prove how it gets its power.

"The conservative tendency is that which 'holds fast to that which is good.' It is just as necessary as the other, and it is a reasonable attitude of life. There is always some good to be found in old opinion or doctrine, and the truly conservative man seizes upon that. So in all forms of life it is commendable to 'hold fast to that which is good,' whether in literature, art, or religion. But this tendency may run to excess and become obstinacy.

"So we must say that as each principle needs the other we should avoid partisanship in our attitude. It is easy to say 'I am radical,' but unless at the same time we hold fast to the good we are one-sided. It is easy to say 'I am conservative,' but unless we prove our opinions and make them our own by real conviction and living the mere holding fast has no virtue in it."

Bicycle Crime Against Nature.

The Rev. E. C. Towne preached at the Rev. T. G. Milsted's Liberal Church, in Martine's Academy, Hampden court, yesterday morning on "The Athletic and Bicycle Crime Against Nature," taking the ground that the athletics of today, particularly bicycling, are overdone and that those who are overdoing it will see the error of their way in the growth of the present generation and that to come. He said:

"These are days of sinning in which it behooves every one to have a care of his ways. In several important respects human nature in our time has broken loose. Journalism is one of the incalculable benefits to humanity. It carries also features terribly tending to mischief. Athleticism, as developed in our universities, profoundly guided by good intentions, yet misses the mark both of physiology and of culture of mind and character to what seems to me an appalling extent.

"But the climax has come with the bicycle—one of the most delightful and beneficial inventions of any time, but easily made by excess one of the worst curses that ever fell upon human society. To athleticism and use of the bicycle there alike apply the principle that the benefits to be secured by moderation are turned to mischief and injury of the very worst character of going beyond due limits. I need not dwell upon the evils of excess in physical exertion.

"It is more to my purpose to speak of the way in which the bicycle is surrounding the Sunday to what seems like a wave of universal hoodlumism. I am no Sabbatarian, but I do believe strenuously in the extreme importance of uniting for purpose of self-culture with attention to refinement and social communion by just the way we may do by a proper use of the Sunday morning.

"I am confident that the thousands and hundreds of thousands of young men who sweep the country on Sunday morning in semi-hoodlum garb will some day find out the incalculable loss to themselves of such a use of that portion of time which refined society dedicates to spiritual culture. I see no escape from the conclusion that the terrible scorching of our Sunday of rest and refinement, which is just now at a climax, will prove evil, and only evil."

Early Work by Bach.

Bach wrote fugues and studies in counterpoin before he was 9 years old.

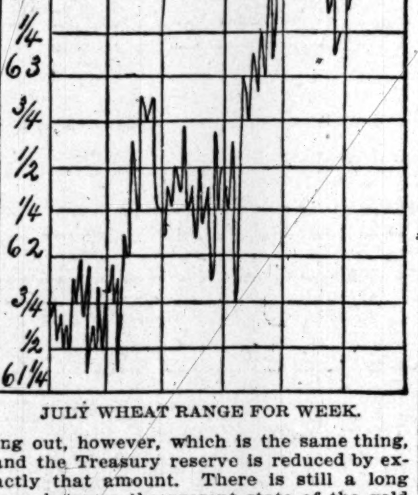
GOLD TIDE HAS TURNED.

SHIPMENTS OF YELLOW METAL TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

More than $10,000,000 in Three Weeks, of Which $7,250,000 Is Engaged in One Week, Shipped to Europe—Russia Adopts the Gold Standard—Effect of Politics on the Business Situation—Fair Trade Reported in Jobbing Lines.

Gold withdrawals from the Treasury for shipment abroad were much larger in the aggregate last week than had been anticipated. The aggregate of withdrawals for shipment amounted to $7,250,000. During the week ending May 2 the amount of gold exported was only a little over $2,000,000 and the total amounts taken for shipment since gold began going out amounts to about $10,000,000, making the gold reserve stand at the present writing $120,000,000. Under ordinary circumstances the trade conditions would not warrant such large shipments of gold. The exchange rate is not high enough to make gold shipments profitable, and in addition the Treasury Department has put restrictions in force and has otherwise sought to impede the free withdrawal of gold. A premium of 3-16 of 1 per cent is charged by the Treasury Department for gold bars. The result of this is that all the shipments made were in gold coin and as much of this is light weight there is a certain loss entailed in its shipment. The rate charged by steamship companies for transporting gold is also increased.

The gold which is being sent out now is going to Germany, though it is said its ultimate destination is Russia. The Imperial Russian Treasury is now putting in operation a change in the currency of the country, and large sums of gold are said to be needed to effect the transformation. The United States is therefore called upon to furnish a portion of the gold needed. The present exchange rates are at a figure which does not make the shipment of gold profitable. The gold which is going out is not in settlement of ordinary exchange operations. It is going out, however, which is the same thing, and the Treasury reserve is reduced by exactly that amount. There is still a long way between the present state of the gold reserve and the point where there would be danger from further inroads. The business world has ceased to be frightened when the gold reserve falls under the $100,000,000 mark, which tradition has set as the minimum limit. There is $20,000,000 between the present sum in the reserve and the $100,000,000 which some consider necessary. It is likely to be some weeks, even if Russia continues drawing upon us for gold, before that point will be reached.



JULY WHEAT RANGE FOR WEEK.

More Gold Withdrawals Probable.

The one unfortunate thing about the situation lies in the fact that the summer months usually bring about a drain upon the gold reserve even under normal conditions. This drain is likely to be repeated this summer, though it is not of sufficient dimensions ordinarily to cause alarm.

The general situation remains unchanged. Business continues in the same position it has been in for some time. There has been no bettering of the conditions except possibly in a continuation of fairly prosperous times. Bank clearings in Chicago indicate good business conditions, better relatively perhaps than those of any other large city in the country. Money is easier than it has been, though there has not been the reduction in rates which many anticipated. Rates for money in Chicago now average 5 per cent for call loans and 6 per cent for commercial loans. Money in the East is easier than in Chicago, and rates are about 1 per cent less in Boston and in New York than they are in Chicago. The one hopeful condition of the money market lies in the fact that money is being loaned more freely than it has been for some time.

Politics still continues to be the dominant factor in the situation. The resolutions passed by various State conventions augur well for the platforms to be adopted by the two political parties. With sound money platforms adopted by both the Republicans and the Democrats there will be no occasion for a continuation of the present fears which many capitalists entertain. Money is likely to become more plentiful even than it is now as soon as this question is definitely settled. The free silver heresy will not creep into the two political platforms.

Russia Declares for a Gold Standard.

A significant thing in the situation is the decision of Russia to conform to a single standard, and that standard gold. This decision was only recently made public, and it is through the operations which follow a reorganization of the Russian currency the United States Treasury Department has been called upon to give up some of its gold reserve.

In the speculative market the week was an active one and the Stock Exchange made some records on high prices and on fluctuations. On Monday the stock of the Diamond Match company sold at 248, an advance of 133 points over the lowest quotation recorded for this stock in December. Weakness developed later in the week, which sent the stock down on Thursday to 233. Friday was the record breaker, however, the stock opening at 230 in the account, selling down to 214, and recovering to 227. Saturday the opening was at 222, from which it sold off to 217½, closing at 219½. New York Biscuit was a close second to Diamond Match. It started skyward week before last, reaching the top early in last week, when it sold as high as 108½. It sold down Friday to 91⅞ and Saturday at 93 and 93½.

There has been little doing in other securities on the local Stock Exchange. There was some little activity in Alley "L" as a result of the report that the two committees representing the two classes of bondholders had reached an agreement as to reorganization. This does not prove to be the case, however, though there is a chance of this coming to pass even yet. West Chicago has been strong, selling as high as 107 ex-dividend. Bonds have been in some demand and have sold at fairly good prices.

Jobbing Trade Is Waiting.

In jobbing lines there was a fair trade in the way of replenishing stocks, but the volume of business was light, as is expected at this season of the year.

In the dry goods market trade was better if anything than had been looked for. The goods sold now are warm weather lines, and the best custom came from the city retailers. There is considerable encouragement expressed over fall prospects. The outlook is much better than it was last week. Drummers report a much more decided willingness to place orders among Western merchants. In the cotton trade business was quite dull, and some discouragement was shown. The price of raw cotton continues to advance slowly, and present rate of manufacture implies a scarcity of material by midsummer.

In clothing, boots and shoes prices were well maintained, but business was of a quiet order.

The iron trade was slow and business appears to be in a waiting attitude. Seasonable lines of hardware were quite active, and the spring business bids fair to make one of the best showings both in tonnage and monetary returns known in many years. In heavy hardware business was also good.

Coal was firm, but the outmovement is of course exceedingly light.

Owing to care on the part of Northern shippers not to overstock the lumber market the cargoes received sold with fair readiness, although buyers were few. Common lumber showed weakness. Piece stuff declined a full dollar. The Bigelow fleet, with over 3,000,000 feet of lumber, arrived from Chequamegon Bay, but had been sold to arrive.

Following are prices prevailing:

Piece stuff, short dry	$8.00@ 8.50
Slim jims	10.00
Timbers	10.00
Common inch	9.50@10.00
Hemlock, long	7.00@ 7.50
Hemlock, short	6.00
Shingles, white pine	1.70@ 1.80
Shingles, cedar	1.30@ 1.75
Lath, white pine, dry	1.50
Lath, mixed	1.25

Wheat a Weather Market.

Wheat is exclusively a weather market and will continue as such for some time to come. The chief considerations have been the rains in the Northwest delaying seeding operations and the drought in the Southwest injuring the winter wheat and developing insect life. The latter consideration has been dominant for the last few days and was the direct cause of the recent advances in price. The trade has been kept in an unsettled condition by a host of official and unofficial crop reports, and the various State reports so far received have given a basis for expecting that the May government report, due today, will show sufficient improvement in condition of winter wheat for the month to be bearish. The hot winds in the Southwest have been experienced since these reports were compiled and will open a new field for argument. Predictions Saturday were for rains in Texas and Kansas, following scattered showers then realized. The insect damage scare, which attracts attention on account of the experience of the trade last season, is a little early, and anything like general rains in the Southwest will tend to relieve any tension in the market from that direction. The winter wheat reports so far as they refer to the damage by hot winds or insects are conflicting, and but for the experience of last year many of the stories received here would be discredited. The worst reports are not always accompanied by buying orders and it is considered significant that the more sensational reports come from cities rather than from country points. The situation as regards late seeding in the Northwest has not attracted so much attention during the last few days as it did early last week. Authorities have been cited to demonstrate that a production of a crop on a late seeding is entirely practicable, and through all the talk of Red River floods the receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis have been liberal. Statistics in a general way have favored holders of wheat, although as usual in a weather market comparatively little attention has been paid to them.

World's Shipments Are Moderate.

The world's shipments are not such as suggest the making up of a deficiency in foreign supplies, and Argentine offerings are away below the movement of last season. Small clearances at the Atlantic seaboard have been considered unfavorable, especially as large quantities of the Duluth wheat have now reached New York. The vessel room engagements on the Duluth wheat were in many instances peculiar, and the movement from New York will be somewhat irregular. Although navigation has only been opened two weeks at Duluth, a large proportion of the wheat has been moved out, but until clearances at New York become much more liberal the bears are inclined to be skeptical about the Duluth business. The local cash trade has not been heavy in volume, but the last of the winter wheat in store here is going out at the highest premiums of the season. Millers in the Northwest who have been sending discouraging statements regarding the flour situation have been liberal buyers of wheat during the last week, and the increased deliveries of winter wheat by farmers in Ohio, predicted by the Price Current, have not materialized. The difference between May and July futures narrowed down to ¾ of a cent. The decrease shown last week in available supplies of the world will probably be duplicated this week, and a decrease in the official visible of 2,500,000 bu is looked for.

The market for provisions has ruled decidedly heavy, and in its weakness seems to have cut loose from the winter wheat market. At any event there were declines almost daily last week in provisions regardless of the sharp advances and subsequent reactions in wheat. The hog receipts are heavy everywhere, and the statistics all point toward even lower prices. The bears are talking of 4 cent lard and 3½ cent ribs, and even the scalpers, who until the last few days have been moderately bullish on the theory of low prices, seem to be favoring the short side. The cash market is as dull as ever, and the packers find their best outlet for product in the pit, and in consequence the market is kept weak and heavy. Lard, in which low records are being steadily reduced, is as weak, if not weaker, than anything else on the list. The lower it goes the more talk is heard of the reduction in its consumption and of the substitution of cottolene, compound lard, and other similar articles for it.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for the last week:

	Closed May 3.	Price range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.	Closed May 10, 1895.
WHEAT.				
May	60	59⅞@ 63⅜	62⅝	63⅜
July	61¼	61⅜@ 64¼	63⅝	64¼
CORN.				
July	28¼	29⅛ 30¼	30⅞	50⅝
September	29⅜	30⅛@ 31⅜	31⅜	50⅞
OATS.				
July	17¾	18⅛@ 20	19¾	28¼
September	18⅜	19⅛@ 20⅝	20	
MESS PORK.				
July	7.92½	7.62½@8.20	7.70	12.12½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July	4.77½	4.60 @4.92½	4.62½	6.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July	4.07½	4.07½@4.30	4.07½	6.15

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	4,430,072	2,510,039	2,465,011
Previous week	3,297,212	2,108,714	1,765,031
Same week 1895	3,855,763	1,710,291	1,566,485
Primary shipments	2,156,862	1,886,683	1,982,401
Previous week	1,994,215	1,997,439	2,547,455
Same week 1895	1,445,893	920,107	1,785,880
Eastern clearances	303,591	1,761,989	842,498
Previous week	359,251	2,033,953	608,118
Same week 1895	449,502	487,687	116,846

The following table shows last week's local receipts and shipments:

Articles.	Receipts 1896.	Receipts 1895.	Shipments 1896.	Shipments 1895.
Flour, brls	31,342	52,079	34,837	36,762
Wheat, bu	53,950	74,200	624,943	1,239,573
Corn, bu	1,030,735	491,760	1,301,285	1,323,519
Oats, bu	1,403,355	1,048,500	1,727,951	1,099,930
Rye, bu	23,734	40,073	94,137	48,970
Barley, bu	136,674	72,403	117,162	79,427
T. Seed, lbs	615,760	113,160	1,374,311	340,377
C. Seed, lbs	84,180	2,331	117,731	79,240
O. Seeds, lbs	521,490	139,010	740,784	84,001
F. Seed, bu	84,080	21,500	35,251	15,716
B. Corn, lbs	272,170	....	108,465	93,148
Cheese, lbs	815,180	569,180	638,685	701,856
Butter, lbs	4,306,303	3,017,190	4,035,812	2,912,506
Eggs, cases	103,044	85,885	44,558	24,147
Potatoes, bu	70,792	82,033	12,133	9,309
Hides, lbs	1,985,674	1,601,738	3,314,462	3,312,125
Wool, lbs	1,630,720	1,388,736	1,336,603	1,210,115
Coal, tons	89,080	74,810	6,090	13,167
Lumber, M	33,176	36,599	14,438	15,888
Shingles, M	6,445	5,472	6,691	7,557
Salt, brls	46,953	38,816	18,631	11,569
Hay, tons	5,441	4,028	1,990	257

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK SALES.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing May 9.	Closing May 8.
Amn. Sugar	7,900	123⅝	123⅛	123⅛	123
Do pfd	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
Amn. Tobacco	4,600	64⅝	63⅝	64¼	64¼
Do pfd	20	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	
Amn. Cot. Oil pfd.	10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58
Atchison	700	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Do pfd	1,100	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛
Bay State Gas	800	29⅛	28⅛	29	29¼
Balto. & Ohio	500	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
B. R. & P.	175	20	20	20	
Comstock	1,000	9	9	9	
C., B. & Q.	3,600	79⅝	79⅛	79⅜	79⅝
C. & N. W.	200	105	105	105	104⅞
C., M. & St. P.	8,000	77⅝	77⅛	77⅞	77½
Do pfd	15	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	
C., R. I. & P.	1,100	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	70⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	200	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞
Do pfd	3	124	124	124	122½
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	35	35	35	35¼
Cent. R.R. of N.J.	100	106	106	106	105½
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	300	160	159	160	159
Chicago Gas	600	69⅝	69	69¼	69¼
Del. & Hud.	8	128	128	128	126¼
Dist. & C. F. Co.	400	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18¼
Genl. Electric	800	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	34¼
Iowa Cent. pfd	200	35	35	35	35½
Louis. & Nash	1,400	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
L. N. A. & C.	900	10	9⅞	10	10
Do pfd	200	22	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
Laclede Gas	1,500	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞
M., K. & T.	50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Do pfd	200	26⅛	26	26⅛	25⅜
Manhattan	700	108	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
Missouri Pacific	1,500	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞
Minn. Iron	150	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	
M. & St. L. 1st pfd	17	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
Nor. Pacific ctfs	200	1	1	1	
Do pfd ctfs	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
NY LE&W 1st pfd	300	38	38	38	
N. Y. Cent.	15	97	97	97	
N. Y., Ont. & W.	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¼
Nat. Lead	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞
Do pfd	100	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91
N. Y., N. H. H.	150	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	
Phila. & Read.	800	12⅝	12	12⅜	12¼
Pac. Mail	10	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝
P., C., C., & St. L.	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Southern Ry.	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Do pfd	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛
Southern Pacific	300	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝
Tenn. Coal	1,200	29	28⅞	29	28⅞
Union Pacific	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
U. S. Rubber	400	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
Do pfd	173	80	80	80	77
U. S. Cordage	80	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
Do pfd	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
U. S. Leather	200	9	9	9	9¼
Do pfd	2,700	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛	63⅞
W. & L. E.	300	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
Wabash pfd	200	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
West. Union	1,000	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞	85⅞
Wis Cent.	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

77000 US4s cp. 1925 ....117⅝@⅞
91000 Atch gen4s.79⅛@⅜
111000 do adjsts..41⅛@⅜
1000 AnnAr 1st 4s 70
10000 BW&W 5s...101
5000 CanSo 1stgtd.109⅜
27000 C&E 1st....108@⅛
1000 C&O con 5s..107¼
5000 C&NW con7s.138⅜
2000 C&NW sf 5s.108⅜
5000 CRI&P ex 5s.104⅜
3000 CCC&StL StL Div 4s....... 93¼
1000 CC&I 6s........ 98
1000 ETV&G 1st..110
10000 ETV & G con gold 5s........107¼
17000 EL&BS 5s.100¼@⅜
1000 Erie gen lien 3-4s........ 65¼
1000 FW & DC 1st tr ctf........ 65
1000 H&TC 1st 5s.109
8000 L Gas 1st 5s 91¼
1000 LE&W 1st 5s.117
1000 LS & MS div bonds 107⅜
11000 L of NY 1st.101⅜
4000 LV term 5s..109¼
1000 L&WB cn ast.105
1000 LexAv&B 1st.113
1000 LNA&C con..100
6000 LNA&C gm.. 72¼
5000 Met El 1sts..119
8000 MexInt 1st 4s 75¾
5000 M&SP C&P6s.118¾
1000 M&SP con...130½
5000 MK&E 1st.... 91¼
8000 MK&T 1st 4s ....86¼@⅜
5000 MK&T 2d...... 59
5000 NYC 1st cp...120
2000 NYC deb 5s..107¼
4000 NYC&StL 4s.103⅜
9000 NYO&W cn5s 109⅜
5000 NYO&W rf 4s 88
3000 NYS&W gm.. 70
21000 N P 1st 6s....116¼
5000 NP 1st reg....117
104000 NP con 5s tr ctfs asstd....50@⅜
4000 NP Cal tr nts 91⅛
2000 NR of C 5s.93¼@⅜
10000 P&R 1st in tr 36⅜
25000 P&R cn 4s.79⅜@⅞
1000 Do tr ctf unstp asstd....... 91
7000 RGW 1st..76⅛@¼
12000 SL&SF gm6s.112⅜
3000 SL&SF con4s. 35
4000 SoRy 1st 5s.. 93
1000 SPM & M 1st Mont C 6s......116
10000 T&NO con 5s. 96
10000 TSL&KC 1st tr ctfs........ 74⅜
1000 UP ex fd 8s.. 92
20000 U S Cord 1st tr ctfs........30@¼
1000 USLeather 6s.111
4000 Va Mid gm gtd stamp....102¼
6000 Wab 1st 5s.106⅛@¼
5000 US gtd 4s.....106
5000 Do reg........105⅜
5000 WU colts 5s.108

MARKETS IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices for Leading Lines of Farm, Garden, and Orchard Produce.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 15½c; firsts, 14@15c; seconds, 11@13c; thirds, 8@9c; dairies, 11@13c.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 9½@10c; twins, 8½@9c; cheddars, 8½@9c; Swiss, 10½@12½c; limburger, 9@11c; brick, 8@9c.

Dressed lambs—Spring lambs, 18@20 lbs, $1.00@1.50; extra fancy, 35@40 lbs, $3.25@3.50.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, new cases included, 8½@9c; strictly fresh, loss off, cases returned, 7½@8c; Southern, loss off, 6@7c.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $3.00@5.00 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $2.75@3.50 per box; cranberries, $8.00@9.00 per brl; California navel oranges, $2.50@3.50 per box; cherries, $1.75@2.50 per 10-lb case; strawberries, $1.75@3.00 per 24-qt case.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@10c; chickens, 8@8½c; roosters, 5@5½c; ducks, 10c; geese, per doz, $4.00@5.00.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Burbanks, 13@16c per bu on track; new potatoes, $2.00@3.00 per brl; sweet potatoes, 75c@$1.25 per brl.

Veal—50@60-lb weights, 3½@4c; 60@75-lb weights, 4@4½c; 75@100-lb weights, 4½@5½c; 100@110-lb weights, fancy fat kidney, 6@6½c; coarse, rough, 175@225-lb weights, 3c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 30@40c per 1-3-bu box; new beets, 35@45c per doz; Bermuda onions, $1.10@1.25 per bu; celery, 30@35c per doz; cucumbers, $6.00@6.50 per brl; cabbage, $1.75@2.25 per crate; cauliflower, $1.00@1.25 per doz; green onions, 40@50c per 10 doz; green peas, Illinois, $1.00@1.10 per bu; lettuce, $1.50@2.00 per brl; new turnips, 35@40c per bu; pie plant, 20@35c per 50-lb box; radishes, 75c@$1.00 per box; spinach, 25@50c per bu; string beans, $1.50@2.50 per bu; tomatoes, $2.00@3.00 per 6-basket crate.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for high-wines.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Sales and High and Low Quotations on the Exchange.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—Following are the quotations on the Stock Exchange here today:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	1,300	123½	123⅝	123	123½
Do pfd	50	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
Atchison	550	15	15	14⅞	15
Bay State Gas	3,500	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14¼
Bell Telephone	20	206	206	206	206
Bost. & Maine	50	165	165	165	165
C., B. & Q.	600	79⅝	78⅞	79⅛	79⅝
Chi. Junc. Ry.	100	100	100	100	100
Do pfd	50	102½	102½	102½	102½
Mex. Central	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
West End R. R.	450	72⅜	72⅜	72¼	72½
Westinghouse E. pf	25	53	53	53	53
Wis. Cent.	50	2	2	2	2

BONDS.

$6000 NE 6s	112½	$6000 Gas1st 5s	88
2000 CBN 5s	102⅜	7000 Gas2d 5s.70½@71	
7000 MexC 4s.68⅝@69			

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices at Chicago, New York, Boston, and Denver.

Following were quotations and sales of stocks Saturday on the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board:

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Imperial pfd	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	2,000
C. C. & Cen. City Con			*7½	
King Solomon	28¾	28½	28¾	700
C. C. Golden Group	9½	9⅜	9⅜	4,000
Delaware Chief			*24½	
Capazone	3¼	3¼	3¼	500
Sonora			*29½	
Cosmopolitan	5⅛	5	5	9,500
Squaw Mountain			*3⅛	
Lucille	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	500
Medina	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	3,000
Finance			*3⅛	
Sumpter	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	12,000
Rhyolite Gold			*6	
Alchemist	7⅛	5¼	5¼	27,000
Boston and Colorado			*1	

*Bid.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Following were the closing quotations in mining shares here today:

Bulwer	$ .35	Ontario	13.50
Chollar	2.00	Ophir	1.75
Crown Point	.60	Plymouth, asked	.20
Con. Cal. and Va.	2.70	Quicksilver	1.00
Deadwood	1.00	Do pfd, ofd	15.00
Gould and Curry	.75	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Hale and Norcross	1.25	Standard	1.70
Homestake	26.00	Union Con.	.80
Iron Silver	.20	Yellow Jacket	.60
Mexican	.70		

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—Following were the closing quotations in mining shares here today:

Allouez Min. Co	$ 1.00	Kearsarge	$ 9.50
Atlantic	17.00	Osceola	24.25
Boston & Mont.	79.00	Quincy	110.00
Butte & Bost.	2.37½	Tamarack	85.00
Calumet & Hec	301.00	Wolverine	6.62½
Franklin	11.00		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	$ .17	Gould & Currie	$ .82
Alpha Con.	.23	Hale & Norcross	1.25
Andes	.37	Kentuck Con.	.08
Belcher	.52	Lady Wash. Con.	.06
Best & Belcher	1.00	Mexican	.65
Bodie Con.	.60	Mono	.14
Bullion	.26	Occidental Con.	1.55
Bulwer Con.	.30	Ophir	1.70
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.18
Challenge Con.	.47	Potosi	.90
Chollar	2.00	Savage	.62
Confidence	1.30	Scorpion	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.75	Sierra Nevada	.99
Con. Imperial	.02	Silver Hill	.04
Con. New York	.05	Union Con.	.81
Crown Point	.62	Utah Con.	.12
Exchequer	.14	Yellow Jacket	.55

DENVER, Colo., May 9.—The following are today's closing bid and asked for prices for the listed and unlisted stocks on the Colorado Mining Exchange:

LISTED.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	6	Jackpot	6½	6¾
Anaconda	50	59	Justice		4½
Aola	1⅜	1⅞	Keystone	3	
Argentum	52	55	Lincoln Boy.	3¼	3⅜
B. C. B.	6½	7¼	Mollie Gibson	55	59
Bankers		11⅜	Mt. Rosa	9	11
C. C. Con.	13⅜	13¾	New Zealand	3	4
C. & C. C.	3⅜	3¾	Pharmacist	7⅝	8¼
C. C. & M.	3⅜	3⅞	Portland	159	160
Gold & Globe	20	26	People's	3	3¼
Gold Stand.	7⅜	8⅛	Reno	3⅜	3⅝
Garfield-Gr.	3⅜	4	Sacramento	5⅛	6¼
Gold. Fleece	165	172	Union Gold	39	39⅜
Gl. Hill Con.	10	10¼	Union Leasing		12
Isabella	53⅛	53⅞	Work	10⅜	11¼
Insley M.	5	6	Thompson W.		20
Ironclad	4⅝		Moon Anchor	68	77

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anch.-Leland	175	200	Franklin	1	1¼
Ben Hur	3	6	Goldstone		⅞
Big Six		8	Gold Field	½	⅝
Bob Lee	1⅜	1⅝	Henrietta	1	1¼
Crœsus	1	2	Jefferson		18
Chimborazo	1¼		Thompson, Indep'd'ce, Ia.		10
Colfax		5	C. K. & N.		½
Des Moines	2	4	Defender	⅝	⅞
Eclipse	⅛	⅝			
Eureka		1			

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 332,000 bu; exports, 10,000 bu; spot, firmer; No. 1 hard, 73¾@74¼c.

Options advanced this morning on continued unfavorable winter wheat news, helped by the presence of a large short interest which covered vigorously. There were also rumors that Monday's government report might be bullish. Finally prices yielded a little to realizing, but closed ⅛@⅝c net higher for the day. No. 2 spot, May, 69¾@70¼c, closed 69⅞c; July, 65⅝@70⅝c, closed 70¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 320,800 bu; exports, 18,000 bu; spot, nominal; No. 2, 35⅝c. Options firmer in sympathy with wheat and closed ¼c net higher. May closed 35⅝c; July, 36¼@36½c, closed 36¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 200,400 bu; exports, 31,200 bu; 20,000 bu futures; 18,000 bu spot. Spot firm. No. 2, 24¾@25c.

Options quiet but firm, closing at ¼c net advance. May, 24½@24¾c, closed 24¾c; July, 24¾@24⅞c, closed 24⅞c.

Hay—Quiet; good to choice, 90c@$1.00.

Hops—Quiet; state common to choice, 1894 crop, 2½@4½c; 1895 crop, 3@8c; Pacific coast, 1894 crop, 2½@4c; 1895 crop, 3@7c.

Hides—Quiet and steady; Galveston, 11c; Buenos Ayres dry, 16c; Texas dry, 18c; California, 12@12½c. Leather—Quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 19@20c; acid, 17@23c. Wool—Market quiet; domestic fleece, 16@22c; pulled, 19@26c.

Beef—Quiet; family, $9.50@10.00; extra mess, $7.00; beef hams, $15.00. Cut meats—Easy; pickled bellies, 4¼@4¾c; pickled hams, 9¼c. Lard—Weak; Western steam closed at $4.80@4.90; May, $4.90, nominal. Pork—Weaker; short clear, $10.25@11.50; family, $10.50@11.00. Tallow—Quiet; city, 3¼@3 5-16c; country, 3⅜@3 7-16c as to quality.

Petroleum—Dull; united closed, $1.22½. Resin—Quiet; strained, common to good, $2.00. Turpentine—Quiet; 27½@27¾c.

Rice—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 3½@6c; Japan, 3¾@4¼c. Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 29@37c.

Pigiron—Quiet; Southern, $10.75@13.00; Northern, $11.00@13.50. Copper—Easy; brokers', 10⅝c. Lead—Easy; brokers', $2.90. Tinplates—Quiet.

Cottonseed oil—Quiet, but held steady.

Coffee—Options opened dull and unchanged; ruled featureless, with small local trading in the absence of foreign news of consequence; closed dull at unchanged prices to 5 pounds net advance. Sales, 250 bags, including June, 12.70@12.75c, and September, 11.55c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, 14c; mild quiet.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; refined steady; standard "A," 5¼c; confectioners' "A," 5¼c; crushed, 6c; powdered, 5⅝c; granulated, 5⅝c.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—Grain—Wheat—Unsettled and higher; spot, 70c bid; month, 69¼c bid; July and August, 69@69¼c; receipts, 44,914 bu; shipments, 16,198 bu; on grade, 70@73c. Corn—Dull; spot and month, 35@35¼c; July, 35⅜@36c; receipts, 129,893 bu; shipments, 31,286 bu; Southern white corn, 35@35¼c; yellow, 36c asked. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white Western, 25⅝@26c; receipts, 12,254 bu. Rye—Firm; No. 2 Western, 43@44c; receipts, 605 bu. Hay—Choice firm and good demand; choice timothy, $17.00@17.50. Grain freights—Quiet and selling rather easier; unchanged. Sugar—Steady; unchanged. Butter—Firm; fancy creamery, 16@17c. Eggs—Steady; fresh, 9½c. Cheese—Steady; unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 9.—A cent advance in thirty minutes was the first record made today in wheat, and that closed the bull campaign for the day, much to the disappointment of the bulls, who were all looking for a bulge that would make the bears seek cover early. That further bulge was not realized, for there was sufficient damage news to advance prices materially. July opened ⅛c higher, at 61c, and that was the low point of the session. The high point was 61⅞@62c and the close 61¼@61⅜c. The activity came in the first half hour, after which there was a long wait for movement, and it came in a decline near the close. September opened at 61c, sold up to 61⅞c, and closed at 61⅜c.

Flour—Dull; prices unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅜c; winter wheat in good inquiry, No. 2 red, 71⅜c. Corn higher; No. 2 yellow, 33¼c; No. 3 corn, 32c. yellow, 33c; No. 2, 32¼@32¾c; No. 2 white, Oats slightly easier; demand light; No. 2 white, 24¼c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 4 white, 21¼c; No. 2 white, 22¼c. Barley—Light offerings at 35c, 38c, 40c, and 42c. Rye dull; No. 2 quoted at 42c in store. Canal freights unchanged.

Receipts—Wheat, 12,800 bu; corn, 36,400 bu; oats, 11,000. Shipments—Wheat, 30,200 bu; corn and oats, none.

DULUTH, Minn., May 9.—Grain—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 hard, cash, 64¼c; May, 64⅝c; July, 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63c; May, 63¼c; June, 63¼c; July, 63⅝c; September, 63⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 60¼@60⅜c; May, 60c; No. 3, 58½@59¼c; rejected, 55¼@59¼c. Rye—35¼c. Oats—No. 2, 19c; No. 3, 18¼c. Flax—86c. To arrive: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, 63c. Receipts—Wheat, 186,092 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 485,583 bu. Inspected today—Wheat, 237 cars.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—Wheat steady; No. 2 hard, 56c; No. 3, 47@51c; No. 2 red, 63@64c; No. 3, 58@60c; No. 2 spring, 56c; No. 3, nominally 53@55c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 23⅜@23¼c; No. 2 white, 24@24¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 15½@16c; No. 2 white, 19¼c. Rye, No. 2, 32c. Hay weak. Butter steady; creamery, 12@14c; dairy, 8@12c. Eggs steady; strictly fresh, 7½c.

PEORIA, Ill., May 9.—Corn steady; No. 2, 29¼c; No. 3, 29c. Oats slow, firm; No. 2 white, 19¼@19⅜c; No. 3 white, 18⅜@19c. Rye dull, nominal. Whisky market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for high-wines. Receipts—Corn, 27,650 bu; oats, 26,850 bu; rye, none; whisky, none; wheat, 2,400. Shipments—Corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 44,300 bu; rye, none; whisky, 825; wheat, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—Resin, steady; strained, $1.40; good, $1.45. Spirits—Nothing doing. Tar firm. Turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.90.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 4	16,947	123	29,912	16,676
Tuesday, May 5	4,391	2,711	15,221	19,354
Wednesday, May 6	12,988	1,115	26,351	17,918
Thursday, May 7	13,627	1,259	29,320	10,742
Friday, May 8	7,917	508	28,520	8,536
Saturday, May 9	300	40	18,500	3,000
Total	56,178	5,756	147,024	76,226
Previous week	39,913	5,672	187,079	88,156
Corresp'd'g week 1895	35,448	2,903	111,495	50,496
Corresp'd'g week 1894	53,899	3,714	106,027	63,369
Shipments—				
Monday, May 4	4,794	2	7,800	4,496
Tuesday, May 5	1,361	17	1,602	1,560
Wednesday, May 6	2,921	10	5,638	3,126
Thursday, May 7	3,622	41	6,657	3,668
Friday, May 8	4,259	55	7,023	2,155
Saturday, May 9	400	.....	3,000	1,500
Total	17,357	125	31,720	16,505
Previous week	12,747	204	44,409	15,974
Corresp'd'g week 1895	10,290	138	37,745	4,068
Corres'pd'g week 1894	16,170	40	51,130	10,408

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	56,200	147,000	76,200
Kansas City	27,300	56,000	21,500
Omaha	10,000	24,600	2,000
St. Louis	13,600	43,000	20,000
Total	107,100	270,600	119,700
Previous week	81,000	304,800	133,600
Corresponding week 1895	77,200	206,300	82,500
Corresponding week 1894	99,200	215,200	84,300

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, and the week ending next Saturday at 56,000 cattle, 165,000 hogs, and 75,000 sheep, against 41,038 cattle, 154,728 hogs, and 49,117 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle—Only fifteen carloads of cattle arrived Saturday, being hardly enough to establish quotations. The market was nominally unchanged, with closing prices 15@20c lower than a week ago. Top native steers during the week, $4.55, but at the finish best beeves were quoted at $4.35@4.40. Texas steers sold up to $4.10, but the best closed at $3.85@3.90. Most of the native steers sold during the week at $3.80@4.30; Texas steers largely at $3.35@3.85 and butcher stock principally at $2.80@3.40.

Hogs—Light grades ruled about steady and other grades weak to 5c lower. Trade was active and only 1,500 remained in the pens. Closing prices were 15@20c lower than last Wednesday or the same as a week ago. Heavy sold at $3.05@3.45, bulk at $3.30@3.35; mixed, $3.25@3.50, bulk at $3.37½@3.45; light, $3.35@3.60, bulk at $3.50@3.60; pigs, $2.75@3.60.

Sheep—Saturday's market was active at the decline in values established earlier in the week. Sheep sold at $2.75@3.80, averaging 91@138 lbs. About a thousand 62@64-lb fair Colorado lambs sold at $4.25. Inferior to extra lambs quotable at $3.00@4.90.

WHERE GREEN IS A POPULAR COLOR.

Color to Which the Irish, Hungarians, and Italians Are Partial.

With the beginning of the spring season of new styles green came into fashion. Green velvet, green tulle, imitation grass, green ribbon, and leaves—it seems almost to the masculine observer that there is green everywhere this year in woman's dress. Varieties of green are almost without number, but the most popular are Nile green and emerald green.

Heretofore green has not been a familiar color in New York's daily life, except as an emblem of patriotic observance. Emerald green has always been the favorite color of the Irish people, and it is the groundwork of the Irish flag, and green velvet and green ribbon have been observed more generally and promiscuously on March 17 than on any other day in the year in New York. In fact, March 17 came to be known among some persons as green ribbon day, but it began to lose that distinction when the color green came into general use in the Italian colony, for green is an Italian as well as Irish color, the flag of Italy being red, white, and green. In all Italian neighborhoods green is frequently to be seen, not only as an ornament but also in the attire of Italian men and women. In those parts of the town in which Italians are most numerous a green sign is not unusual, and the popularity of green as a color extends to handkerchiefs, scarfs, gloves, and sashes.

Besides being the national color of Ireland and one of the national colors of Italy, green has gained much popularity in parts of New York on account of its general use by Hungarians. Wherever in town Hungarians are numerous green is to be seen. There are green flags, green signs, pictures framed in green, ornaments painted green, green skirts, green bodices, and green hats. It is this combination of popularity which has made New-Yorkers particularly familiar with green at present.

Fashions are notoriously capricious, and the color of one year is usually discarded the next. In this way crushed strawberry, terra cotta, heliotrope, and cerise have been the four immediate predecessors of the present craze for green as a prevailing fashionable color. The popularity of green may not endure beyond the present year, but it will certainly last as long as the fashions of 1896 prevail, and it may be longer, for green is a natural and not an artificial color—one of nature's originals and not of man's variations.—New York Sun.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of America

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois,

At the close of business, May 7th, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Discount and demand loans
Overdrafts
U. S. 4 per cent bonds to secure circulation
Premium on U. S. bonds
Other bonds
Due from National banks in New York
Due from National banks in Philadelphia
Due from National banks in Boston
Due from National banks in Baltimore
Due from State banks in St. Louis
Available demand exchange
Due from other banks (collections in transit)
Exchanges for Clearing-House
Bills of the National Bank of America
Bills of other National banks
Nickels and cents
Specie (including U. S. certificates for same)
Legal tender notes
Checks and other cash items
Total cash
Due from Treas. U. S. 5 per cent fund
Due from Treas. U. S. other than 5 per cent fund

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock
Surplus fund
Undivided profits
Dividends unpaid
Circulating notes
Deposits

DIRECTORS.

Cyrus H. Adams, E. A. Shedd,
Clarence Buckingham, William Dickinson,
William Ruger, Isaac G. Lombard,
Eugene Cary, Edward B. Lathrop,
D. S. Pate.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, President.
WM. DICKINSON, Vice-President.
EDWARD B. LATHROP, Cashier.
CHAS. A. TINKHAM, Asst. Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO.

REPORT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS May 7th, 1896.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts
Overdrafts
Due from U. S. Treasurer
U. S. bonds and other bonds
Furniture and fixtures
Cash $771,579.72
Clearing-house checks 101,136.08
Due from banks 344,389.47

LIABILITIES:

Capital
Surplus
Undivided profits
Reserved for taxes
Deposits

OFFICERS:

ROBERT STUART, Pres.
WM. C. SEIPP, Vice-Pres.
ROBERT M. ORR, Cashier.
ARTHUR TOWER, Asst. Cashier.
J. EDW. MAASS, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Stuart, W. C. Seipp,
Clarence Buckingham, J. C. Welling,
D. K. Pearsons, E. W. Gillett,
L. C. Huck, J. K. Hamilton,
J. A. Markley, W. H. Swift,
Thomas E. Wells.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Metropolitan National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At the close of business Thursday, May 7, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts
Overdrafts
U. S. bonds to secure circulation
Other stocks and bonds
Due from banks $1,373,286.41
Clearing-house checks 698,723.40
Cash 3,064,941.22
Redemption fund

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock
Surplus and undivided profits
Dividends unpaid
National bank notes outstanding
Deposits—
Banks $4,284,082.30
Individual 6,761,464.35

E. G. KEITH, President.
WM. J. WATSON, Vice-President.
H. H. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.
EDWARD DICKINSON, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

William Deering, Wm. A. Fuller,
Wm. B. Walker, Arthur Dixon,
A. C. Bartlett, E. Frankenthal,
Wm. J. Watson, E. T. Jeffery,
Edson Keith, E. G. Keith.
John Dupee,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANKERS NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, ILL.,

At the close of business May 7th, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts
Overdrafts
U. S. bonds to secure circulation
Premium on U. S. bonds
Other bonds (Chi. Drainage 5s)
Furniture and fixtures
Cash and sight exchange

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in
Surplus and undivided profits
Circulating notes
Deposits
Dividends unpaid

E. S. LACEY, President.
D. B. DEWEY, Vice-President.
GEO. S. LORD, 2d Vice-President.
J. C. CRAFT, Cashier.
J. C. McNAUGHTON, Asst. Cashier.
F. P. JUDSON, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. Wilson, H. T. Weeks,
Michael Cudahy, D. B. Dewey,
F. Gould, David Studebaker,
D. H. Burnham, C. H. Weaver,
H. D. Cable, S. H. Busey,
Geo. S. Lord, R. C. Lake,
H. M. Hosick, E. S. Lacey.
R. M. Wells,

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, April 29, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, on Thursday, June 4, 1896, at 12 m. Transfer books will close on Monday, May 4, and reopen on Friday, June 5. Stock and bondholders will authenticate their voting ... registration. MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.

CHICAGO, May ...

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for the election of directors ... and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago on Thursday, the 3d day of June next, at 11 o'clock ...
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

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LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN ON Dearborn-av., near Goethe; "N. L." on outside. Finder return and receive reward. 446 Dearborn-av.

LOST—$500 REWARD FOR A 3 CRESCENTS diamond ornament; lost April 28; positively no questions asked. FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, 29 Wabash-av.

LOST—1 PLAIN GOLD WATCH WITH BLACK fob chain, Sunday; works No. 3,372,071; case No. 137,137. Reward, office, 3105 Calumet-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED — OF Frank S. Lockwood; last heard from 10 years ago at New Orleans when upon the point of sailing for South America; also of Edwin P. Rollins, who went West about 8 years ago. They can learn of something to their advantage by communicating with GEORGE P. DUTTON, Attorney, Ellsworth, Maine, U. S. A. April 29, 1896.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—15 CENTS A DAY. $1 A WEEK—$4 A MONTH— WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH— ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE— LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg. OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

PERSONAL—ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS J. G. RICHARDS & CO., 328 Arcade, Cleveland, will send one of Ashbrook's complete instruction guitar charts, learning a new beginner to correctly tune a guitar and play all chords both in natural and minor, in 20 minutes.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless removal of corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPECULATE? SEND for book "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stocks"; mailed free. COMSTOCK, COATES & CO., Rialto Bdg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED FREE! FREE! FREE! For 10 days to introduce wonderful new process; harmless as water. Call Suite 608, 189 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL—FOR INFORMATION IN REGARD to safest speculative investment write Financial Trust, 226 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THEATER TICKETS.

SEATS ON SALE — HOTEL AND BRYAN STANDS AUDITORIUM HOTEL AND AUDITORIUM ANNEX.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. VICTOR, THE CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYANT, is now at 543 Wells-st., 1st flat; no sign.

MADAM RAPHAEL, PARISIAN MEDIUM, 610 W. Madison-st., near Paulina.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY D. E. BOOKKEEPER, to keep small sets of books, audit, open, and close accounts, make investigations and settlements; having long experience satisfaction guaranteed; moderate price. Address E 376, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 28, first-class d. e. bookkeeper and office man, desires position; New York City references. Address F 771, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS soda clerk; is A1 man. Address WM. WARWICK, 354 Courtland-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — AS TRAVELING salesman by middle-aged man for the Iowa trade. Reference. F. H. SEERLEY, Earlham, Ia.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DENTIST, RELIABLE all-round man. Address J M 45, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR PRIVATE COACHMAN. 2107 Archer-av.; call.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent stenographer of 5 years' experience; good education and A1 references. E 371, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any grade. J. S. HANNA, 412 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE BUSINESS-man, 30 years old, with large commercial experience in several branches; speaks and writes four languages; A1 city and New York references; would travel if necessary; will not work cheap. Address E 313, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 38, HEBREW, 20 years' experience in retail jewelry and pawnbroker business, also 6 years as traveler for wholesale jeweler; A1 references. S. F., care of Harper, 6219 Sheridan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—$50 TO PARTY WHO WILL secure me an inside permanent position; am well educated and highly recommended; aged 30. Address J M 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 30, well educated and well recommended, desires an inside position where ability and integrity are requisite. Address J M 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DISCHARGED CAVALRY soldier, of any description; good penman, quick at figures, and well educated. Address G 435, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN BY A man of experience in hand and automatic screw machine on bicycle works; good toolmaker; good references. Address C F 226, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH BICYCLE firm, by young man; good references. Address G 305, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AS janitor of flat building; all-around man. JOSEPH HOFMAN, 5463 Madison-av., Room 240.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED fire ins. or real estate man. E 315, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, IN OFFICE, to do plain handwriting; rapid penman. Address G 390, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse to child or mother's help; wages not so much an object as a good home; the very best of references. 5249 Princeton.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class wet nurse; best references. Address MRS BERG, 954 Armitage-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY washing to take home. Call 5468 Madison-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework. 5547 Jefferson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK; WASHING and ironing. Address A W 483, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL; first-class seamstress. 33 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker; $1.50 per day. 33 25th-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; two years' experience; references. Address F 934, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR STRICTLY PRIVATE family domestics, selected with 15 years' experience, at MRS. SMITH'S employment bureau, 707 Monroe-st. Removed from 10 Throop-st. Telephone West 443.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY LADY; fifteen years' experience; either maternity, surgical, or general nurse; can furnish best references. MRS. ANNIE ANDREWS, 428 S. Leavitt-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; GERMAN PREFERRED. 171 N. Clark-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—BY WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; wideawake, well-posted traveler for Iowa; give age, also when and where last traveled. Address G 981, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SHOW OUR CIGARS TO dealers; $150 monthly salary and expenses; inexperienced men less. Folk Ritchie Co., St. Louis.

Boys.

OFFICE BOY—INTELLIGENT, BY NORTH Side mfg. co., not over 16 years of age; must come well recommended. Answer in own handwriting; state salary expected. Address G 825, Tribune office.

Trades.

CUSTOM SUIT CUTTERS—MUST BE FIRST-class. ARNHEIM, Clark and Monroe.

BLACKSMITHS—GOOD GENERAL BLACKSMITHS and helpers, at Chicago Ship Building Co.'s Shipyard, South Chicago.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc.; places with largest business houses; no payment required in advance. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS; TO TEND STEAM WASHERS; come ready for work. Great Northern Hotel.

MEN—TEN, RELIABLE, TO ADVERTISE AND sell on easy payments in city and country the finest line of household novelties in Chicago; to hustlers will offer good inducements; also want two experienced wagon men. C. F. ADAMS CO., 211 State-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WELL ACQUAINTED and of good address to join with an experienced man in opening a real estate, renting, and insurance office. References exchanged. Address F 603, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN IDEA. WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

CHAMBER MAID AND LAUNDRESS—372 E. Ohio-st.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; small wages and a good home. Call 6521 Ellis-av., top flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good wages. 21 Lane-pl.

WET NURSE—WHOSE BABY IS BETWEEN 4 and 6 months old; must be thoroughly reliable and competent to take care of baby; must have good references as to character and health; good position for summer for such person. Call before noon on Monday or Tuesday at 67 Lake Shore-drive, near corner Goethe-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKERS—EXPERIENCED. CALL ON Monday morning, 11 36th-pl., near Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—YOUNG, TO WORK IN CIGAR STORE; West Side; must cook for her employer; state salary expected. Address G 845, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & Quincy Railroad Company, Chicago, April 8.—To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, Ill., at 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, May 13, 1896, to elect directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from April 14 to May 13, 1896, both inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COTTAGE Grove Building and Loan Association are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held at the office of the association, 3951 Cottage Grove-av., Tuesday evening, May 12, at 8 o'clock.
L. M. SMITH, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF Holmes, the arch-fiend, who confessed to 27 murders; price 25c; quick seller; big profits. BARCLAY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—BRIGHT LADY AGENTS TO HANDLE a wonderful new article for ladies only; can make big money. Call Room 600, 189 La Salle-st.

BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS AND BUSINESS-men with friends that have a few hours a week to spare. Address G 844, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

SAFEGUARD ACCOUNT CO., 346 WABASH-av., sole manufacturers of "Safeguard" account books, which insure accuracy and save time, labor, and worry in trial balances; books audited and adjusted; references from 5,000 business houses. Telephone 164 Harrison.

HAWLEY, JONES & CO., 121 CHAMBER OF Commerce, ground floor; telephone main 5333.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 903 Columbus Building.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1611 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED FRONT rooms with board; first-class in every respect; walking distance; terms reasonable; references required.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; summer rates; convenient location; references.

North Side.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board, near park. MRS. CROWELL.

409 SUPERIOR-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS OR SUITE; beautiful alcove; superior board; reasonable.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV.—FINE LOCATION, DESIRABLE rooms, good board; reduced rates.

Hotels.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, 9 E. ADAMS, NEAR Michigan-av., steam and elevator; rates $1 up.

Miscellaneous.

ALL PARTIES WANTING DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms call at the Mary T. Kelley Agency, R. 84, 115 Dearborn-st. No expense.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — IF YOU WANT RESPECTABLE TENANTS for your rooms call at the Mary T. Kelley Agency, R. 84 Ill. Bank Bldg., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; parties of refinement; walking distance. 497 Monroe.

North Side.

TO RENT—473 DEARBORN-AV., THE RUGIA and new annex now open to receive guests; newly furnished, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, stationary washstands, porcelain bathtubs; first-class in all respects; European plan.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—SUITE 2 UNFURNISHED rooms, bath, etc. 32 Walton-pl.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN, ROOM in private family; modern conveniences; 15 minutes from Court-House. Address F 772, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3236 FOREST-AV. Modern dwelling of nine rooms and bath; furnace, laundry, porcelain tubs, etc.; 40-ft. lot; large back yard; rent $60. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT modern 9-room residence in excellent order. Apply PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—22-ROOM HOUSE, 17 SHELDON-ST. Vaughn's seed store, 84 Randolph-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.
58 St. Clair-st., 10 rooms.
286 Ontario-st., 14 rooms; steam heat.
376 Ontario-st., 14 rooms.
26 Lincoln-av., 8 rooms.
300 Erie-st., 12 rooms.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, RESIDENCE, 319 Superior-st.; 12 rooms; for terms apply to W. D. KERFOOT, Washington, near Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FAMILY OF FIVE, furnished residence during June and July. Address E. E. GEORGE, 300 Front-st., Memphis, Tenn.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—H. M. GARLICK JR., R. 410, 172 E. Washington-st.
3701 Laurel-st.—
One 4-room flat, front, $7.
One 4-room flat, rear, $8.
923 71st-st.—
One 4-room flat, front, $7.
One 4-room flat, rear, $8.
501 31st-st.—
One 9-room flat, $16.

TO RENT—THE TUDOR; NO HANDSOMER building on the South Side; 6, 7, and 8 room flats, passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, sideboards, gas ranges, splendid artesian well water, telephone, beautiful grounds; southwest corner of Ellis-av. and 43d-st. See janitor or plans and prices at our office.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash-avs.; high-class light 4 and 5 room apartments; no dark rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $30, $32.50, and $35. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, all outside rooms; modern conveniences; price reasonable. 701 Renfrost, 52d and Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS, BATH, $20 UP; 4 rooms, no bath, $15, $16, $18; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"KENYON," 3903 MICHIGAN-AV., 6 and 7-room steam heated flats, $30. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—$12 UP, MODERN, STEAM, HOT water, outside rooms, sunlight, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 room flats; $12 up. 3731-3739 Langley-av.; janitor.

TO RENT—REDUCED—294 37TH-ST., 7-ROOM flat, heated, hot water, fine order. Owner.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $8 up. 6317 Cottage Grove-av., at L station.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE FLAT; ALL conveniences. 3836 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE—H. M. GARLICK JR., Room 410, 172 E. Washington-st.
673 W. 21st-st.—
One 4-room flat, 2d floor, rear, $8.
One 4-room flat, 3d floor, rear, $7.
One 6-room flat, 4th floor, front, $9.
116 W. 13th-pl.—
One 3-room flat, rear, $7.
One 4-room cottage, rear, $9.
668 Milwaukee-av.—
One 6-room flat, good order, $12.

TO RENT—1432-1440 W. MONROE-ST., ELEGANT 5 and 6 room modern steam heated apartments; hot water, gas ranges, open plumbing, porcelain bath, mantels, etc.; rents $25 and $27.50. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLAT; GAS RANGE, tiled bathroom; $18 and $20. Flat A, 7 S. Kedzie.

North Side.

TO RENT—H. M. GARLICK JR., ROOM 410, 172 East Washington-st.
1266 Lincoln-av., one 4-room cottage $12
1258 Wolfram-st., one 8-room flat 13
1258 Wolfram-st., one 9-room flat 12

TO RENT — 8-ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE Walton; steam heat, hot water, natural gas range, newly decorated, elevator. Cor. N. Clark and Locust-sts. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—"THE CLAREMONT," DEMING-CT. and Clark-st., near Lincoln Park, elegant flats; all conveniences; facing 50-ft. lawn; see janitor.

TO RENT—FREE ONE MONTH—NORTH SIDE $60 flat for $45. Address G 839, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TRAVELING SALESMAN for a large concern, small furnished flat on South Side for summer; desirable tenant for party leaving town; gilt-edged references. Address C W 325, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES—H. M. GARLICK JR., R. 410, 172 E. Washington-st.
4846 Wentworth-av., corners—
Store and 13 rooms, also barn, $50.
501 31st-st., corner—
2 stores and 1 9-room flat, $40.
2535 Cottage Grove-av.—
1 store and 8 rooms, $75.
5201 Center-av., corner—
1 store and 4 rooms, $20.
923 71st-st., corner—
Store and 4 rooms, also barn, $20.
3701 Laurel-st., corner—
Store and 5 rooms, $20.
7001 Loomis-st.—
Store and 8 rooms, $25.
8847 Clinton-st.—
Store and 6 rooms, $20.
1224 Indiana-av.—
Store and 9 rooms, also barn, $70.
7015 Seipp-av.—
Store and 8 rooms, cheap to good tenant.

TO RENT—11570 FRONT-ST.—
One store and 8 rooms; a good location for a saloon; will be put in good order to a good tenant. H. M. GARLICK JR., Room 410, 172 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES—
One store, 25x40, cheap to a good tenant.
H. M. GARLICK JR., 172 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—628 81ST-ST., CORNER OF LYONS av., store and 14 rooms, also barn, cheap to good tenant. H. M. GARLICK JR., Room 410, 172 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—3845 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., OLD established saloon; cheap rent.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN ADAMS EXPRESS Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.; choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms, in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch, south of Chicago-av., and on North Branch canal, south of North-av. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL Woodbine, 60th and Princeton-av., Englewood, 80 rooms, seven suburban trains within four blocks.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, corner Van Buren and Franklin; steam heat, elevator service, light on three sides. L. H. PRENTICE CO., 203 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE, light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight and passenger elevators. See engineer.

TO RENT—LARGE FACTORY OF 33,500 SQ. feet floor space, with power, electric lights, and all conveniences. Address J M 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A HOUSE SEE MY new modern houses, 6430 Greenwood-av., 6550-52 Woodlawn-av.; steam heat, Bedford fronts, large stone porches; elegant and complete; very low price; your own terms; AGENT ON PREMISES week days. ROBERT JOHNS [owner], 452 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 ELEGANT STONE-FRONT 10-room residences, 539 to 545 44th-st., just east of Grand-blvd., at figures that will astonish you; inspection invited. HART & FRANK, 92-94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A 2-FLAT BUILDING see my elegant Bedford fronts, with steam heat, at 6537-39 Myrtle-av.; very low prices; your own terms. AGENT ON PREMISES week days. ROBERT JOHNS [owner], 452 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM MODERN STONE residences, first houses east of Grand-blvd., on Kenwood-pl., between 45th and 46th-sts., at cost price; open; see owner.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BRICK COTTAGE; stone foundation, pressed brick front, basement, attic, six living rooms, pantry, china and clothes closets, bath, hot and cold water, gas, mantel, modern throughout; excellent locality, West Side; all in complete order; cost $4,300; price $3,500; owner leaving city. E 603, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON CHICAGO-AV., right at end of Chicago-av. car line, between Harding-av. and Crawford-av., south front; price $1,000; street paved and all assessments paid. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BERWYN BARGAINS; SEE US. ANDREWS & PIPER, 108 La Salle-st., R. 1242.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, BOUNDED BY SACRAMENTO, Franklin, Humboldt, and Wellington-avs., in Chicago; water and sewer in the block; near elevated and electric cars; schools, stores, etc.; splendid chance for subdivision in a section of the city now having a marvelous growth. A special bargain can be had on this. Write R. C. GIVINS, Box 242, Pasadena, Cal.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—6,000 ACRES OF VIRGIN TIMBER land near Houston, Tex., on navigable river, worth $30 per acre, will be sold this week for $5 per acre. Address this week JOHN ZURAWSKI, Auditorium Annex.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALABAMA LANDS—22,684 ACRES. These lands are located in Fayette, Marion, and Lamar Counties, Alabama, on the north and south side of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railway in the Warrior coal fields, near Birmingham, Ala. Titles perfect; all in the virgin forest, excellent timber; good for cotton, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and truck farming; extraordinarily fine for grapes and all kinds of fruits, berries, vegetables, etc. Superior for stock raising; very healthful; pure freestone water in great abundance; 1,000 ft. above sea level, having a mild, delightful climate all the year round. Extraordinary inducements to capitalists, farmers, workmen, and home-seekers. Correspondence invited. Address W. A. HANDLEY, President West Ala. Land Co., Box 903, Birmingham, Ala.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$25,000 EQUITY IN A FINE corner 15-flat bldg., near Ashland-av. and Harrison-st. CHATROOP BROS., 910 Association Bldg.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—CAPITAL FOR LOANS AT 6 PER cent on choice improved and 7 per cent on vacant and second mortgages; applications on hand for various sums, any amount; principals only; no agents; very best references. J M 52, Tribune.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, improved and vacant; none too large, none too small. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 Washington-st.

BORROWERS OF MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL estate security see CHANDLER & CO., mortgage bankers, 110 Dearborn-st. Ready money. Low rates and prompt attention.

WANTED—$10,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON 6,000 acres of timber land near Houston, Tex.; land worth $30 per acre; title clear. Address this week JOHN ZURAWSKI, Auditorium Annex.

LOANS—SMALL OR LARGE, AT BOTTOM rates on improved and vacant property; also second mortgages; repayment privilege; money ready; no delay. A. GOLDMAN & CO., 429, 145 La Salle.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

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LOANS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT; 6 P. C. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19. Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19, OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, 161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest, and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged in monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.— 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

THE INDEPENDENT MINING EXCHANGE, 110 AND 112 MADISON-ST. RELIABLE MINING INFORMATION FURNISHED MEMBERS, MINING MEN'S HEADQUARTERS. PROPERTIES LISTED.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SECURED NOTES bought; loans made upon available securities and approved names to merchants and manufacturers. Mercantile Discount Association, 802, 134 Monroe-st.

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MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED: highest value; loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

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TO LOAN—$300; WHAT SECURITY AND WHAT interest? Address G 838, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—LARGE DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; give employment to 45 girls; established 9 years, and have the best trade in the city. E. H. TERRILL, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH SMALL CAPITAL in manufacturing wholesale and retail business; honest enterprise. Address G 601, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $65,000 TO $75,000 to take half interest in a manufacturing business of twenty-two years' standing; it's too large for one man to take care of, which is the reason for taking a partner; it's a sure investment to make; none but those who have the money and mean business need apply. Address G 261, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—A LOT OF SHOPWORN AND SECOND-hand ranges at low prices. Apply to Magee Furnace Co., 86 Lake-st., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

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PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED—COSTS ADVANCED; law business. 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

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EXTRA VALUE IN USED PIANOS—

The slightly used and second-hand pianos offered by us present extraordinary value, for the reason that we have all such instruments

THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED

in our own extensive repair shops. Often $25 to $50 worth of work is expended upon a single second-hand piano before we offer it for sale. The result is, that even the cheapest piano we sell will give substantial satisfaction.

We quote of the many pianos of this class now ready in our salesrooms these few examples:

Kimball upright	$ 90	Bush & Gerts' upr't.	135
Guild upright	115	Steinway upright	250
Emerson upright	125	Knabe upright	275
Sterling upright	125	Fischer upright	150
Fischer upright	150	Hallet & Davis up't.	185
Ludwig upright	195	Adam Schaaf upr't.	165
Connor upright	205	Fischer upright	200
Emerson upright	180	Hallet & Davis up't.	170
Lester upright	190	Haines Bros.' upr't.	225

Good square pianos from $40 to $100 each.

We also have the largest and finest stock to be found anywhere under a single roof of beautiful, modern uprights of world-known makes, such as Knabe, Fischer, Krakauer, Hazelton, and Blasius pianos.

These celebrated instruments are sold only by us, and are offered for less than the prices asked elsewhere for obscure pianos.

Customers renting from us are given the privilege of purchasing within a limited time, and money paid as rent will be applied toward purchase.

Pianos stored and repaired at low rates.

LYON & HEALY, Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st., Chicago.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873.

MAKER OF FINE PIANOS.

In tone, durability, material used, workmanship and finish there are none better; no fancy prices asked; easy terms; absolute warranty given. In second-hand pianos we offer:

Chase Bros. upright	$135
Geo. Steck Co.	155
Schaff Bros.	135
Adam Schaaf	165
Smith & Barnes	125
Chickering & Sons	175
Decker & Sons	155
New England	135
Vose & Sons	150
Kroeger & Sons	165
Steinway & Sons	185
Adam Schaaf	160
Haines Bros.	145
Others at	$85, $100, and 125
Square pianos	$20, $45, to 75

To rent, 200 pianos at $3, $4, and $5 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, and stored.

Organs, all makes, $20 to $45 each.

Salesrooms open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE FISHING SEASON

Has opened up. People go fishing most every year, some for large fish and some for small, some will compromise and take anything they can get. A good many people go "fishing" for pianos the same way, some for high-priced, some for low, some for "anything they can get" for their money. WE'VE GOT 'EM ALL. Decker Bros., Estey, the new Camp & Co., Arion, and the good Creator knows not what.

Here's "anything you can get for your money."

Arion, dark case, new	$275	Now	$150
Estey, dark case, new	325	Now	175
Camp & Co., dark case, new	300	Now	200
Estey, mahogany, new	350	Now	225
Camp & Co., mahogany, new	325	Now	250
Mathushek, big ebony, new	450	Now	275
Decker Bros., mahogany, new	525	Now	375
Decker Bros., baby grand, new	900	Now	400

Squares, $35 up. Organs, $15 up.

Easy payments; tuning, repairing, moving.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

ITEMS OF NEEDLESS EXPENSE are avoided by purchasing THE HIGH-GRADE KIMBALL PIANO.

Patti, Nordica, Tamagno, Alvary, Calve, Eames, the De Reszke Brothers, and the leading members of all the grand opera companies that have appeared in Chicago of recent years have recorded their enthusiastic praises of the Kimball piano.

The Kimball pianos are manufactured in Chicago and sold at manufacturers' prices. They are sold at a valuation proportioned to expense of production and restricted to actual and absolute worth.

There are many excellent pianos brought to the West, but the price at which they are sold cannot be limited by their actual value. The railways charge for bringing them here; the merchant adds his profit and the expense of handling and selling them. All these bills are added to the original valuation—added to the price—and footed by the purchaser. This excess of taxation is avoided by purchasing direct of

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., Chicago.

LYON, POTTER & CO., STEINWAY HALL, 17 VAN BUREN-ST.

Continuation sale of slightly used and good second-hand upright pianos, comprising those taken in exchange or used for concert purposes, and others which have been rented for a short term.

PRICES FROM $75 UPWARDS.

Western representatives for STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, VOSE & SONS, BRIGGS, STERLING, AND HUNTINGTON PIANOS.

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

LYON, POTTER & CO., STEINWAY HALL, 17 VAN BUREN-ST.

Bet. Wabash and Michigan-avs.

MOVING—
Is not what it is "cracked" up to be. A good many pianos are not what they are "cracked" up to be. But we have a line of instruments that ARE what they are "cracked" up to be; and that is, they are the BEST you can buy for the money. Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion.

THIS WEEK'S "SCORCHER" LIST.

Simpson & Co., dark case	$150
Arion, mahogany case	175
Mathushek, dark case	200
Estey, dark case	225
Estey, mahogany case	250
Camp & Co., mahogany case	250
Camp & Co., dark case	250
Estey, Circassian walnut	275
Estey, mahogany case	300
Decker Bros.	350

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

YOU WANT THE BEST? Then do not fail to inspect the HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.

They cost a trifle more than ordinary pianos but are sure to please, and last a lifetime. BARGAINS in used pianos; 2 Baby Grands, very desirable, half price; 10 Uprights, $90, $125, $175, and up; Square pianos, $40 upward. EASY TERMS. Organs $15 and up. Renting at lowest rates. Tuning, repairing, moving, etc., on short notice.

HALLET & DAVIS CO., MANUFACTURERS, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st. Factory, Boston. Estb'd. 1839.

THE HAINES BROS.' PIANOS; ESTABLISHED 1851 and still in the lead. They are known the world over for their beautiful tone and extreme durability. We have a number of fine uprights of different makes, little used, which we will sell practically at your own price and terms; $50, $75, $100, etc., etc. Pianos for rent.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st. Opposite Auditorium.

$175 BUYS A HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT piano, latest style of case, engraved panels; $100 buys a Fischer upright piano. Both in excellent condition and worth double the money. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

$165 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO; 3 Knabe uprights, 2 Steinway uprights, and 1 Sterling upright for $150. These are hard cash bargains. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

BARGAINS—$150 BUYS A FINE WEBER UP. $150 buys a fine Sohmer up.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS—$130 BUYS A FINE MAHOGANY up. $225 buys a Steinway up.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED by the makers at factory prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDITION, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$125 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT, large size. 231 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

$130 BUYS $600 ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO, used 3 months. 372 E. Ohio-st.

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GEORGE PARRY—
Warehouses for the storage of fine furniture, pianos, musical instruments, etc.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Designed and equipped for the business.
Thoroughly reliable and oldest established.
Furniture, works of art, bric-a-brac, etc., packed, moved, and shipped to all parts of the U. S. and abroad. 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV. Tel. Main 1543.

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THE LU-MI-NUM—ALUMINUM BICYCLE, AT 34 Van Buren-st.

REMINGTON BICYCLES—THE NAME IS THE guarantee. The Wilkinson Co., 83 Randolph-st.

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WORKS OF ART AND RICH FURNITURE.
Fine snuff boxes, sweetmeat boxes, chatelaines, and watches of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. periods; miniatures, jewels, silver and goldsmith works, Limoges enameled plates, stained glass, panes, old Sevres table service, old Saxony china, magnificent candelabra, clocks, Louis XV. and Louis XVI. andirons, very large Oriental granite vases, renaissance and other styles of furniture, very handsome closing writing table, a gift of King Louis XVI.; superb drawing-room furniture, upholstered in Beauvais tapestry, representing military subjects, after Casanova; splendid Gobelins tapestry, exceptional point tapestry, embroidery work, stuffs, etc.
OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS
by Juan de Arellano, Goya, Van Goyen, J. and S. Ruisdael, P. Snayers, Teniers, Terburg, Benjamin Constant, Benouville, Berne-Bellecour, F. Bonvin, Corot, Courbet, Diaz, Duez, J. Dupre, Heilbuth, Henner, Ch. Jacque, Lobrichon, Eug. Lombert, Louis Leloir, Henri Levy, Von Narcke, Meissonier, Ygnacio Merino, De Neuville, Plasson, Ribot, Leopold Robert, Troyon, Vautier, Vibert, Vollon, Ziem.
DRAWINGS AND WATER COLORS COMPOSING THE IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF MR. D. DE G.,
and the sale of which at public auction will take place in Paris at the Gallery Georges Petit, 8 Rue de Leze, 8 on Monday, 1st; Tuesday, 2d; Wednesday, 3d; Thursday, 4th; and Monday, 8th June, 1896, at 2 p. m. Auctioneer, M. Paul Chevallier, 10 Rue Grange Boseliere. Experts, MM. Mannheim & Son, F Rue St. Georges; M. Georges Petit, 12 Rue Godot de Mauroi. Exhibition of the works of art Saturday, 30th, and Sunday, 31st May, 1896, from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. Exhibition of paintings Saturday, 6th, and Sunday, 7th June, 1896, from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple. Most complete stock in the city. Collections wanted. 30-page coin catalogue 12 cents.

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MRS. DR. ZARA, NO. 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats skillfully all female complaints and irregularities. Room and board if desired. Letters answered.

I CURE NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND DELICATE diseases, charging only for medicine; confidential advice free. DR. PIERROT, 76 E. Madison.

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DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPECIALIST in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice. Private home.

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$20 BUYS GOOD TALKING PARROT AND cage. Call 4536 State-st.

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SACRED LETTER-WRITING SYSTEM—SIMPLE, impossible to dissolve without key; one hour practice; full instruction. Send $1 to PROF. HENRY, 22 Victoria-st., Montreal, Canada.

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AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Paris .... May 13 | New York .... May 27
St. Paul .... May 20 | St. Louis .... June 3
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
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Every Saturday.
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NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
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Pleasure cruise for 60 days to RUSSIA, SWEDEN, NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, and LAND OF MIDNIGHT SUN, SS. OHIO chartered by Thomas Tourist Co., SATURDAY, JUNE 27.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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Twin-screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH [London], Cherbourg [Paris], and HAMBURG.
Normannia .... May 14 | F. Bismarck .... May 28
A. Victoria .... May 21 | Columbia .... June 4
I. CAB. $95 & UPWARD; II. CAB., $60 AND $75.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON [4½ hrs.] free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS [6¼ hrs.]

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by the Twin Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New York, JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about six weeks.

Excursion around Africa, from Hamburg, July 10.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
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Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10am | Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 am
Saale, Sat., May 16, 10am | Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 am
Havel, Tu., May 19, 10am | Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 am
Trave, Tu., May 26, 10 am | Saale, Sat., Ju. 13, 10 am
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser ... May 16, 10 am | Ems ... June 6, 10 a m
Werra ... May 23, 10 am | Kaiser ... June 20, 10 am
Fulda ... May 30, 10 am | Werra, June 27, 10 a m
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED take the old reliable CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA.
520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

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ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
EUROPE. Our FIRST JUNE PARTY to Europe will sail by the CUNARD LINE S. S. "CAMPANIA" MAY 23. Succeeding departures, MAY 28, JUNE 10, 17, 27. All the arrangements for these parties are in every respect first-class. Illustrated programs free. Railroad and steamship tickets for individual travelers everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow.
Anchoria, April 25, noon | Circassia, May 9, noon
Ethiopia, May 2, noon | Furnessia, May 16, noon
Passengers booked to and from all important points in Europe.
SECURE BERTHS NOW FOR SUMMER SAILING, as Steamers book their full complement of saloon and second cabin passengers weeks in advance of sailing dates. For reservation of Berths, Tickets, or Drafts for any amount, apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—[Est. 1844.] VACATION PARTIES sail from New York May 16th and weekly during June and July, 38 to 101 days, $175 to $750. Independent traveling tickets, all lines, all routes. Programs free. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Universal Tourist Agents, 220 South Clark-st. Tel. Main 3778.
SPECIAL CHICAGO PARTY JULY 9TH.

WHITE STAR LINE—
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen'l West'n Agent, Telephone Express 139, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA .... May 20th, 3 p. m.
BELGIC .... May 28th, 3 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu .... June 6th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 South Clark-st.

S. S. "CITY OF ROME" JULY 4; "ETRURIA" July 11; special excursions to Europe. Send for programs, 45 days, $270, etc. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], 220 S. Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:30 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfld & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—
Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st. Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	4:55 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av.
*Da. ‡Ex. Sun. oEx. Sat. †Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm / †11:00 pm	* 9:45 am / † 9:45 am
Ashland, Duluth, Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	† 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:45 am

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY— Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone Main 618), Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am / * 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	† 8:15 am	c 8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse, and Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	*10:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	‡ 6:00 pm / *11:30 am	c 9:30 am / * 6:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	* 5:00 pm / † 3:00 am	c 7:30 am / * 9:30 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	a 3:00 am / *10:30 pm	† 9:30 pm / * 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., c4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:15 a. m., c8 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., c6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m.
Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. cSunday. cEx. Monday. ‡Ex. Saturday. a Daily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 2:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Atlanta, Ga.	* 2:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:55 am
Bloomington, Dec., & Spring.	†2:10 pm	† 1:00 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 3:05 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.— Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls. and S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kan. City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul and Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle and R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle and R. Island	‡11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Mo. River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas Cy St Jo Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas Cy St Jo Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas.City—Dub	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	* 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	* 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	†10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	* 9:00 am	* 5:43 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 1:00 pm	*11:35 am
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:28 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.— Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 8:32 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	* 1:33 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet & Streator	* 4:00 pm	† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	† 5:06 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah, & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif., & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's, Marsh't'n	* 5:30 pm / * 6:30 pm / *11:30 pm	*10:00 pm / * 9:30 am / * 9:30 am
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:40 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim'd	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Yougstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. March 1, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	*	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:40 a. m., †2:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:30 am	‡ 7:50 am
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:10 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	‡5:55 pm	7:20 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡ 8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 2389.

MONON ROUTE [LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway]. Depot: Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	12:43 pm	5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:10 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati & Louisville	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:20 am
Lafayette & Indianapolis	9:00 am	1:45 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

BRILLIANT MOCK GEMS.

GORGEOUS JEWELS FOR WOMEN AT SLIGHT EXPENSE.

Fashion of Wearing Paste Ornaments Only a Year or So Old—Many Uses to Which the Products of Clever Frenchmen Are Put—Jeweled Buttons All the Rage—Hat Ornaments and Buckles—Difficult to Believe Them False—Some Little Romances.

"Yes, they are beautiful, but they are only paste," is a remark that one hears everywhere nowadays. A woman enters the street cars and adjusts a glittering pin in her gown or hat with a characteristic pull or two and her neighbor opposite whispers, "Paste!" She goes to church and the woman in the pew behind nudges her husband and nodding to the gorgeous jeweled comb in front of her whispers, "Paste, and in church, too," forgetting that the buckle at her own waist is of the same quality. Finally she enters her box at the opera and the men think that her diamond or pearl tiara or the strings of pearls about her neck make her look quite ravishing, but the women around the horseshoe laugh in their sleeves and say to themselves with a shrug of their bare shoulders, "Ah, ha! more paste!"

And they are right nine times out of ten. Less than ten years ago it was considered a great error of taste for a woman to wear mock gems; now it is considered bad taste not to wear them. Even five years ago if one woman detected another with a string of pearls which were really only pearl beads, or a hairpin studded with gems which were not genuine, she generally said, "O, how vulgar Mrs. Oldrich is! Would you believe it, she wears imitation jewelry?" Today if she sees Mrs. Oldrich without a few dozen mock gems she exclaims in disgust, "How behind the times she is!"

Made in France.

"It all began about a year ago, this craze for paste jewels," said a woman in charge of the department of a dry goods store famous among swell women for such things. "These things are all made in France, and when the French people began to become really very skilled in their art three or four years ago, and to send over specimens that could scarcely be distinguished from genuine gems by experts, the women commenced to hang over the jewelry counters in the dry goods stores, for they and the small importing houses are the only ones that carry this line of goods. One can readily see how jewelers could not afford to do so. First they only admired and declared that it would be impossible for them to wear cheap jewels. I am really amused when I think of then and now. Then a woman came in, caught sight of the beautiful brooches, hairpins, combs, slipper buckles, and other articles, and after looking them over carefully would say, hesitatingly:

"'These are not real, of course.'

"'No, they are not real,' the clerk generally answered.

"'Why, who in the world would wear them?' was the customer's next question.

"'O, the ladies will all take to them sooner or later, for such things are the rage in Paris,' indifferently from the clerk.

"'They certainly are clever imitations and the designs are the very best. I wonder if anybody could tell them from genuine stones? Anyway, I think I'll take this turquoise brooch set in pearls home to my cook. She would be immensely pleased, you know, and it is a beauty.'

"Off she would trot with the brooch. Give it to the cook? Not much. She would begin by wearing it at home in the evenings; then she would venture out to the theater with it nestling in among laces and ribbons, and as her friends one by one stopped to admire it she grew bolder and wore the ornament on the street. Now a woman comes in, says openly, 'Let me see paste buckles or buttons or pins or hair ornaments,' selects what she wants, and wears them out without the slightest feeling of uneasiness, for she knows that it is the correct thing to do.

Jeweled Buttons.

"The first mock gems that the women took to were set in jewelry. About twelve months ago came the jeweled buttons. At first the women said no, and for a few months they went begging. Then somebody discovered that they really added very much to evening waists made of chiffon, changeable or Dresden silk, and now it is really hard to supply the demand for jeweled buttons. They are sold by the pieces, just as jewelry is, and vary in price from 27 cents each to $4.50 and $5 each. Some are no larger than ear screws and look very much like them, while others are almost as large as a silver dollar. The enameled buttons set in rhinestones were the most popular for a while, but now comes an openwork enameled button, something on the fleur-de-lis design, that is all the rage. It is studded with mock gems of different colors, and those set in olivines, amethysts, garnets, sapphires, and rhinestones blend beautifully with the changeable Dresden silks. They cost $2.10 each.

"Buttons ornamented with miniatures set in gilt and rhinestones or pearls are also much in favor. They are very large, and a stout woman decorates a chiffon waist with six of the conspicuous things and every one exclaims: 'How very Frenchy!' while a thin woman ornaments the sleeves, collar, and yoke of a gown with six dozen of the very small buttons set in pearls, and people say: 'How effective!'

"The solid rhinestone buttons come in all shapes, square, oblong, olive, and round, and some of them have a huge pearl in the center or small ones scattered here and there. These are often used in trimming hats, but the paste gems are made up especially for that purpose and are of a little better quality.

"From buttons women went to buckles. They were so in love with their brilliant ornaments that they wanted more, and now the more gorgeous a buckle is the better they like it and the more stylish it is. They not only fasten their waist belts with jeweled buckles, but also use them to catch up soft materials on the shoulders and at the waist and also on skirts. Sometimes a dozen small rhinestone buckles are used on one gown. They are very effective on soft silks, and come in all shapes and designs. Some are set in single and others in double rows. The very large rhinestone buckles are set in exceedingly dark oxidized silver, so dark, in truth, that it looks like wrought iron. They were the rage—and are still much used on evening gowns—until the Oriental buckles made their appearance. These are enameled and thickly studded with every gem that one can think of. They are massive, and appear to great advantage on tailor-made or at-home gowns.

"There are three qualities of mock gems. The finest and most clever imitations are used in jewelry, the next in hat ornaments and buckles, and the last in buttons. The pins and buckles used in millinery are as gorgeous as the hats themselves this season. For a long while one saw only rhinestone and pearl ornaments on hats. Now one sees a big Egyptian beetle, studded with red, white, blue, pink, yellow, and yellow stones and lovely combinations of two or three colors in other hat ornaments. These are frequently used in the center of rosettes on gowns or slippers and on collars and neck ribbons. What could be prettier than this tropical flower enameled in delicate shades of green, and with the point of each tiny petal set with a different colored stone? It looks like a double star, and if a rich woman wore it at her throat every one would talk about the magnificence of it. But let a poor woman put it on and see every one view it with skepticism.

A Little Romance.

"And that reminds me. One day a very pretty customer, a young lady, came in here with a married sister. They were anything but rich, but they had an account here, and were charming, refined people. It was Christmas eve, and they caught sight of the paste jewels and stopped to admire them. The girl went into ecstacies over an opal heart set in rhinestones. Really it was one of the most perfect imitations I ever saw, and nothing in one of our finest jewelry houses ever looked more beautiful than that heart did as it glistened in the gaslight. The young woman seemed as if she must have it, and her sister said:

"'How much is it?'

"'It's $2.50,' I answered, and, turning to the young one, she said:

"'I'll get it for you if you want it.'

"The young one was delighted, and bought a tiny chain to wear the heart on. It turned out that she was engaged to a young fellow that was said to be very rich. Any way, she went to a Christmas party with him, and wore the bauble, and everybody said:

"'That settles it. They are engaged, or he would never have given her such a present.'

"A week later the man turned up missing, leaving a great many unpaid bills. The girl continued to go out as though nothing had happened, and generally wore the heart with her evening gowns. Soon she noticed that whenever she did people stared at it and at her and whispered together. Finally she overheard a girl say one night:

"'Would you think that she would have the cheek to wear a locket that cost at least $500 when he skipped owing so many people?'

"Then she understood. Wear it again? She never took it off again until it had left a black heart on her breast, but she never went out any more in society. She said she liked to see the black heart there, because it reminded her all that glitters is not gold, not only in the way of jewelry but also in the matter of friends, and she always declared that if her lover hadn't got into trouble the heart would always have been genuine to the public. She isn't a sour woman, but from that time she lost her girlishness, and she's just a little bit cynical now. That's what one mock gem did.

"Then, last Christmas, a very rich and prominent woman came in here and bought a turquoise pin set in rhinestones for $3.50, I think it was. It exactly matched some ear screws that she wore. They cost $175, and had been a gift from her husband the previous Christmas. She wore the pin home, and told him when he came in to dinner that it was her present from her father and mother. He admired it very much, and spoke several times of how well the turquoise matched, and wondered if it would turn out a good one or turn green. His wife told him she was positive that it wouldn't turn green.

"'But you can't be certain,' he answered, 'for no jeweler will guarantee a turquoise, no matter how much you pay for it.'

"'This one won't turn green,' she answered, and then she could keep her secret no longer. He owned up that the laugh was on him, but told her she musn't wear it, for his wife shouldn't wear mock gems. Then she said:

"'Now, you know mamma has magnificent jewels and prides herself on being a judge of fine stones. If I can fool her may I wear it?'

"He consented, and today the mother is talking about how dreadful it was in Dora to take such a handsome present from one of her husband's men friends."

Rich Women Wear Them.

"But do rich women as a rule wear mock gems?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly," was the answer. "They can best afford to do so, for everybody knows that they can afford genuine jewels, and no one suspects them of wearing anything else. Now, everybody knows that the stones in the buttons and most of the buckles, hat pins, and ornaments are imitations, but no one thinks anything of it. The stones used in the jewelry, however, are of so fine quality that it is very hard to distinguish between them and real ones. Take this gilded butterfly belt buckle, for example. It is set with rubies, rhinestones, sapphires, and emeralds, and they are beautifully cut. The price is $12.50. Let one of the 400 put it on and many a jeweler himself would declare that it cost not a cent less than $150. These amethyst and topaz pins set in pearls are also very handsome looking, and vary in price from $5 to $12. These large stones are used not only in jewelry, but also in toilet and desk articles, bonbon boxes, and smelling salts bottles. Many a woman who had a box at the opera wore one of these rhinestone aigrettes in her hair, or one of these gilt bands with a rhinestone star or sunburst in front on her head, and the people in the family circle looked down and wondered if she had a private detective guarding her. Maybe her next box neighbor had one of these strings of pearls—they are six feet in length and only cost $6—wound two or three times around her neck, while the woman beyond her was the envy of everybody because she could afford a diamond and pearl tiara such as can be obtained wherever such goods are kept for $50, but which would cost nearly $50,000 if genuine."

When asked if the fad for mock gems had in any way interfered with the jewelry business the manager replied:

"O, no, the jewelers say not. If a woman can afford it she has real gems, even if she does wear paste occasionally, and, indeed, the imitations are so perfect nowadays that a woman would be foolish to scorn them. Fashions change constantly, and it is expensive to have gems reset, so the women are wise to take advantage of the French people's cleverness."—New York Sun.



STATUE OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
[To be unveiled at Indianapolis.]

DEATH BLOW TO UNION.

CONGRESS REFUSES TO MEET TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

Latter Holds a Session Just Three Minutes in Duration — President Elderkin Announces Failure of Conferrees to Appear and Declares an Adjournment—Other Organization Ratifies Committee Report Against Amalgamation.

The Trade and Labor Assembly and the Labor Congress held separate meetings yesterday and succeeded in killing the little hope which remained of a possible amalgamation of the two bodies.

The assembly held the shortest session in its history. It was exactly three minutes between the call to order and the adjournment.

President T. J. Elderkin did all the talking. He announced the object of the meeting and said:

"As the only business to be considered is the proposition to amalgamate this body with the Labor Congress, according to agreement the representatives of the latter organization should be here at 3 p. m. It is now five minutes after that hour, and none of them have arrived. It is therefore evident the effort on the part of the officials of the assembly to bring about harmony has failed.

"The next step to be taken, in accordance with the New York agreement, will be to instruct the Secretary to communicate with the Executive committee of the American Federation of Labor asking that two of its members be sent here as soon as possible to reorganize the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly. There being no further business to transact, this meeting stands adjourned."

There was a crashing blow of the gavel, and three minutes later the hall was empty.

The Labor Congress meeting at the new Building Trades Council Hall was brief and uneventful. The action of the special Committee on Amalgamation, which blocked the harmony scheme, was ratified and the committee's report approved. Another committee was appointed and instructed to draft a petition to the American Federation of Labor, asking for a charter for the Chicago Labor Congress.

After six months of planning and talking "harmony," the situation between the two warring organizations is exactly where it stood before the New York convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Local labor leaders, who have the best interests of trades unionism at heart, are much discouraged over the outcome. As long as the movement is "divided against itself," they say, organized labor in Chicago cannot prosper.

The personal ambitions of a dozen self-appointed "leaders," it is further asserted, have well nigh disrupted several of the oldest and best organizations in the city. As the matter now stands either the Labor Congress or the Trade and Labor Assembly must be practically wiped out of existence.

All the unions affiliated with both central bodies, it is said, were almost unanimously in favor of amalgamation, and a great deal of dissatisfaction is apparent in all the local unions.

LABOR LEADER ON HIS KIND.

Richard Powers About to Issue a Book Said to Be Unique.

Richard Powers, well known as a labor leader himself, announces a forthcoming volume of prose to be entitled "Two Years Behind the Bar; or, Labor Leaders as Seen from Inside the Counter." It is said the spicy character of the disclosures made in the initial chapters has induced a local publishing house to make Mr. Powers a handsome offer for his manuscript, which is now undergoing final revision.

T. B. BRYAN THE FIRST SUBSCRIBER.

He Takes Ten Shares of Milwaukee Semi-Centennial Stock.

Thomas B. Bryan of Chicago goes on record as the first subscriber to the stock of the Wisconsin Semi-Centennial Exposition company which is now in process of organization at Milwaukee. Mr. Bryan, Adolph Nathan, A. F. Seeberger, and I. N. Camp of the World's Fair directory addressed a public meeting at Milwaukee on Tuesday evening, giving some advice about the proposed semi-centennial exposition.

On returning home Mr. Bryan sent a dispatch subscribing for ten shares of stock The Milwaukee Sentinel in its account of the meeting prints a picture of Mr. Bryan and a reproduction of the telegram calling for the first stock of the exposition.

Body of Missing Citizen Is Found.

Pontiac, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The body of Thomas Gavin, a citizen of this place, was found in the river here this morning. He had been missing since Thursday night, and fell over a percipitious bank while intoxicated.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our Great May Sale of Muslin Underwear

Brought an enormous business last week and will continue to bring a great business for the coming three weeks. The inducements are **"the best qualities and the lowest prices in Chicago."**

In Main Department, 2d floor, main building.

Ladies' Gowns, round yoke of solid embroidery, with tucks	75c
Ladies' Skirts, 7-in. open embroidery ruffle, with tucks above	85c
Ladies' Skirts, umbrella ruffle, cluster tucks	$1
"Loie Fuller" Drawers, embroidered ruffle	50c
Corset Covers, French Waist, round neck	50c
Muslin Chemise, corded bands	45c
Nainsook Chemise, round neck, lace edge beading, with ribbon	95c

In Branch Department—Basement Salesroom.

Ladies' Gowns square yoke, cluster tucks and emb. inserting, with cambric ruffle	50c
Ladies' Gowns, square neck, trimmed with embroidery	58c
Ladies' Gowns, round yoke, with lace inserting and cluster tucks, ruffle with lace edge	75c
Ladies' Drawers, tucks and embroidered ruffle	35c
Ladies' Skirts, 9-in. embroidered ruffle, with tuck above	50c
Corset covers, high and low neck	15c
Children's Drawers	9c and up

Infants' and Children's Department, 2d floor.

Infants' Long Cambric Slips, embroidered ruffles on neck and sleeves	25c
Infants' Long Slips, buttoned down front, cluster tucks, embroidered ruffle, neck and sleeves	50c
Infants' Long Slips, round yoke, with ruffle edged with lace	95c

"M. F. & Co." Ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Before allowing the name of "M. F. & Co." to appear upon a certain grade of muslin we entirely satisfied ourselves at to the *honesty, reliability*, and *general superiority* of the same. Since then the "M. F. & Co." brand has never failed to give satisfaction to all buyers. We make a special sale this week at the following unusual prices:

Sheets.		Cases.	
2½x2¾ yds	55c	54x40½ in	18c
2¼x2¾ yds	50c	50x40½ in	15c
2¼x2⅝ yds	45c	45x38½ in	12½c
2 x2¾ yds	45c	42x38½ in	11c
1¾x2¾ yds	40c		

Departments 2d floor, Annex, and in Basement Salesroom.

New Summer Veils.

SPECIAL: Real Hand Made Lace Washable Summer Veils, in soft, creamy shades, having dotted and sprigged centers, with running vine borders; large enough for any hat—each **$1.00, $1.25, and $1.50.**

Matinee Veils, in great variety and arrangement of dots, in Black, Cream, and other colors—each **25c**

Kid Gloves—Bargains.

Broken assortments of good quality, dressed and undressed Kid Gloves—some especially good qualities in sizes 5½, 5¾, and 6—formerly marked much higher and still *thoroughly* worth original prices to ladies who can be fitted in them—owing to broken sizes and incomplete lines of colors will sell at one price—per pair **75c**

Sterling Silverware.

Book Marks, Files, Hooks, Hat Pins, Scarf Pins, etc., each	35c	Sauce Boats	$10.75 to $ 24.75
Pencil Tops, each	50c	Bon Bon Dishes	$10.00 to $ 25.00
Tea Spoons, each 45c, 55c, and	65c	Cream and Sugar Sets	$14.00 to $ 45.00
Napkin Rings, each	75c	Bread Trays	$23.00 to $ 40.00
Dressing Combs, each	85c	Water Pitchers	$35.00 to $ 45.00
Vinaigrettes, each	90c	Fruit Dishes	$36.00 to $ 50.00
Scissors	$1.00	Coffee Pots	$29.00 to $ 50.00
Bon Bon, Sugar, and Olive Spoons; Sardine and Pickle Forks in silk-lined boxes, each	$1.00	Trays	$10.00 to $ 75.00
		Tete-a-Tete Sets	$50.00 to $100.00
Cold Meat Forks, gilt tines	$1.95	Silverware, in cases	$ 2.25 to $179.00
Jelly Spoons, gilt bowls	$1.95	Five-piece Tea Sets	$165.00 to $325.00

Optical Department.

This department is now recognized as unexcelled in the execution of high-class work in the fitting and adjusting of eyeglasses and spectacles—in all its details. Scientific examinations are made free of charge by experienced and competent opticians. Great care is exercised in filling oculists' prescriptions; the amount of this work is daily increasing with us, due to our careful correctness and low prices. Our facilities for prompt repairing are unsurpassed. Complicated broken lenses can be arcurately duplicated without original prescription.

Our stock of eyeglasses and spectacles is most complete. We have all the latest improved attachments for eyeglasses to fit any nose or face.

Solid Gold 10 K Rimless Eyeglasses	$4
14 K Gold Filled Rimless Eyeglasses	$2
Steel Rimless Eyeglasses	$1 and $1.50

These Rimless Eyeglasses are fitted with the finest quality lenses and are of a special shape made expressly for us.

Artists' Materials.

White China at 25% Discount—

from our present extremely reasonable prices. All shapes included in this sale are either in French China or Belleek—nothing reserved.

A complete line of Water Colors, China Paints, Oils, Brushes, Japanned Boxes, and everything necessary for a professional or amateur sketching tour—at the lowest prices in Chicago—for instance:

Devoe's Oil Color, ordinary, each	3c
Other colors proportionately low.	
Full line of Dr. Schoenfeld's Water Color in tubes, ordinary color	18c

Water Color Boxes Japanned.

8 Division ⅛ Pan, each	60c	16 Division ⅛ Pan, each	90c
10 Division ⅛ Pan, each	70c	20 Division ⅛ Pan, each	$1.00
12 Division ⅛ Pan, each	80c	24 Division ⅛ Pan, each	$1.15

Table Glassware.

For use in summer homes—made by one of the best French makers—beautiful designs for very little money.

Goblets, with Rococo design, etched	$3.00 dozen
Champagnes, with Rococo design, etched	3.25 dozen
Clarets, with Rococo design, etched	2.75 dozen
Wines, with Rococo design, etched	2.25 dozen
Cordials, with Rococo design, etched	2.00 dozen
Tumblers, with Rococo design, etched	2.25 dozen
Decanters, with Rococo design, etched	1.50 each
Decanters, handled, with Rococo design, etched	2.00 each
Goblets, engraved spray and cut bottom	2.25 dozen
Champagnes, engraved spray and cut bottom	2.25 dozen
Clarets, engraved spray and cut bottom	2.00 dozen
Wines, engraved spray and cut bottom	1.25 dozen
Cordials, engraved spray and cut bottom	1.50 dozen
Tumblers, engraved spray and cut bottom	1.75 dozen
Decanters, engraved spray and cut bottom	1.25 each
Decanters, handled, engraved spray and cut bottom	1.75 each

Carpets—Basement.

700 Made-up Carpets—various kinds and sizes—pressed ready to lay	⅓ to ¾ regular value
50 pieces Genuine Wilton Carpets to close	$1.50 yard
Moquettes, Body Brussels } patterns to close	75c yard / 67½c yard
Ingrain Carpets	15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 40c yd

Upholstery. 4th floor and Basement.

300 pairs Muslin Sash Curtains	$1.45 pair
500 pairs } American Lace Curtains	$1.50 pair
1,000 pairs } American Lace Curtains	$1.75 pair
1,500 yards Light Cretonnes	12½c yard

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Wash Goods—Basement.

700 pieces of about 35 yards each, including fine Jaconets and Dimities, Lawns and Woven Canvas Cloths—beautiful new colorings and patterns—per yard **9c**

Dress Goods—Basement.

300 pieces—All-Wool Cheviots, very desirable for Bicycle and Outing Costumes—per yard **25c**

20 pieces—Black Figured Mohair, all pure Mohair, usual price $1.75, 45 inches wide, seconds—per yard **75c**

Dress Goods—1st Floor.

Our most expensive and finest qualities in Printed Warp Broche, Printed Warp Grenadine, Printed Warp Jacquard—to close, all at one price, per yard **1.25**

50 pieces special German Cheviots, Suitings and Vigouroux, 48 inches wide, per yard **85c**

Special Silk Prices.

In Main Department, First Floor.

40 pieces BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, a rich, beautiful quality, which will sell on sight at the low price per yard of **95c**

35 pieces BLACK FIGURED GROS GRAINS, 22 inches wide, all this season's new designs, an opportunity; per yard **67½c**

1,000 yards "Crepe Suzette" in Persian and Oriental effects—full assortment of colorings. Very fashionable for summer waists. An exceptional bargain at, per yard **$1**

In Branch Silk Department—Basement.

75 pieces Warp Print Taffeta Faconne and Pointelle Taffeta—in various styles and numerous colorings, both light and dark, marked down to, per yard **50c**

65 pieces all black Gros Grain, with black satin figure, all new and stylish patterns, one of the season's greatest silk bargains, per yard **50c**

90 pieces Warp Print Taffeta Faconne, Chine, Pompadour and Persian effects—a very extensive variety of styles and colorings, per yard **65c**

Ladies' Straw Sailors, Season '96 now ready. Black, Navy, and White. KNOX. None Genuine Without Trade Mark. Send all mail orders to John T. Shayne & Co. 191-193 State-st., CHICAGO.

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Good tea costs more than poor tea—worth more.

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